YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,234—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
HOTEL
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	7247	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7393	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7387	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5524	J. P. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7393	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	7991	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5524	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lanchorne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7992	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 347-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mris	3695	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Herbervich	4,253	1st Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,109	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Tricste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,908	27th April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,222	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS; Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bushire, Feo, Mahoomrah, and Bunreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,231 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—81, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—42, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shot out from same, forwarded economically.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

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TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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No. 10, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietors.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

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CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.
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HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8 FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

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Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomtigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4.
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INCREASED BUSINESS
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LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
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HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	"	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	32	8
OLD IRISH	"	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	"	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	"	"	40	0
PALE COGNAC	"	"	34	0

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CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	"	3	12
IMPERIAL	"	2	12
EXTRA FINE			
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
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EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	8
FINE	"	2	4
PRINCESS	"	1	8

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BY

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(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

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ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

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Zinc lined packing Case ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool ... ... " 18 | Set of Glass Insulators ... ... " 4-8

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
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(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 0	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB GLASS MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Umballa, being in Liquidation, its premises, containing a factory, melting and other furnaces together with a lot of machinery, moulds, tools, materials, &c., too numerous to detail, are to be sold. For full particulars apply to

SHADZADA RAM,
Pleader,
Official Liquidator P. G. M. Co., Ld.

HAMBURG.

A FIRST CLASS HAMBURG FIRM of Commission Agents of old standing is OPEN to represent some good houses for exporting produce. Best references given. Please address

L 9,290,
Care of Gotthard Latte,
Advertisement Office, Hamburg, Germany.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
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Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS LILLADHUR PASTA has contracted to PURCHASE from BHUNDARES MANECK BHIWA KINE, BHAWOO MANECK KINE, PANDOO MANECK KINE, KANOO DALOO KINE, NARRAYEN KANOO KINE, LUXUMON NARRAYEN KINE, BHIWA NARRAYEN KINE, minors by his father the Natural Guardian NARRAYEN KANOO KINE and BAI DHURIMBAI, widow of BHIWA DALOO KINE, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of Lease, mortgage, gift, incumbrance, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference or regard to any such claim or claims if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Taka land forming part of Batty and garden ground situate, lying and being at Sion, within the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts and the whole of which said Batty and garden ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 23, 27, 7-14-16, 13, 16, 53, 81, 86, 61, 69, 83, 91, 101, 108. New Nos. 15165, A-15651, 15511, 15552, 15556, 1562, and others, Old Survey No. New Survey Nos. 1-592, 1-2 726, 2-757, 8-576, 8-9-706, 3 9-10-11-12-13-695, 1-a-715, 2-4-12, 1-715, 3-461, 1-768, 1-769, 3-713, 1-716, 4-5-7-715, 11-563, 5-591, 1-553, 6-738, 2 1-715, 5-735, 6-74, 3-767, 1-680, 1-63, 87-7, 3-711, 10-748, 8-763, 1-768, 2-592 and 23A, and which said particular piece or portion of Batty garden ground contracted to be purchased as aforesaid is registered in the Collector's Books under New Survey No. 1-6-a and the whole of the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipality under ward & No. 6062 (1) Street No. 3303 A and the piece or portion contracted to be purchased as aforesaid is bounded as follows: that is to say on the East partly by the Batty ground of Jugjeewan Hurjeewan and partly by the Batty ground of Moti Umma, on the West by the said Sion Road, on the North by the Batty ground of Rustomjee Cursetjee Wadia, and on the South by the land of the said purchaser Madhowdas Goculdas Lilladhur Pasta and which said premises are in the occupation of the said vendors.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1901.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchasers. Attorneys,
Old Secretariat, Appollo Street, Fort.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1901, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1900.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th May to the 25th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1901.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway system for one year commencing from 1st July, 1901, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 31st May, 1901, and should be addressed to Auditor of Accounts B. and N. W. Ry. Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for PRINTING.

3. All tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, B. and N. W. Railway Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tender.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money, CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED, which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted contract.

7. Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 23rd April, 1901.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED BY
MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of THAKR HARIDAS LADHA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

JETHA RAMJI and BHANA NANJI, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Vad Gadi, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, the only Executors named in the above Will........ Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of PROBATE.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 20th day of April, 1901.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAHOMED IBRAHIM bin FAKIR MAHOMED MAKTABAY, late of Bombay Konkni Mahomedan deceased.

(1) MAHOMED HOOSEIN MAKTABAY; (2) FAKIR MAHOMED MAKTABAY; (3) MAHOMED HASAN MAKTABAY & (4) SHAIK AHMED MAKTABAY, the sons of the deceased MAHOMED IBRAHIM MAKTABAY of Bombay, Konkni Mahomedan, all residing at Temkar Street, new Nagpada without the Fort in Bombay ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 22nd day of April, 1901.
Messrs. SORABJEE and JEHANGIR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REQUIRED, to take charge of an Electrical Installation in a Native State, a qualified man, preferably Eurasian or Mahomedan. Must be well acquainted with construction and working of Dynamos, &c. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply to "J. F.," care of this paper.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower. Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8, Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Drink ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE during the Hot Weather, Re. 1 per doz. Cooling and refreshing. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. J. H. Downing's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Or Piquet, Bicycle, Phonograph, etc., at Volunteer Head Quarters, Pictqu Road, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, 28th inst.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per s. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A comfortable, airy, THREE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, at Bantora, on the Hill Road, near Chimbai's church. Apply to Mr. VINAYAKRAO JAGANNATH CHAPWALE, care of Radhabai Sagoon, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

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LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture, Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Elden Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The pamphlet of Mr. R. P. HENDERSON C. S. (retired) can be got from Thacker and Co., Bombay (8a); also from himself direct free, and confidentially by all members of Services and Professions, together with comparative Tables compiled by him, intelligible at a glance and of serious import. Roslin, Guildford, Surrey.

CAMERAS both HAND and STAND, to suit all. Catalogue on receipt of 5 As.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

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BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS. Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 2, Elphinstone Circle.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile Offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

HERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

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DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

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FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new:—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20, Lyllywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature, Handley Cross 2 vols (Jorrocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitable for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply R. care of this paper.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Durbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."
Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 23, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 3-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 9-16 do
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2 plus 1-16
" New York	59 7-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2 plus 1
" New York	4·88 1-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c. do
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 p. c. do
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d
Transfers on Bombay	Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 41-32d.

Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, sellers, May-June 40s. 6d.—6d.
Tone quiet but steady.
Linseed, sellers, May-June. ... 50s.—3d.
Tone steady.

The Bank of England returns for the week show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£35,900,000 plus £8,000,000
Public Deposits	£8,300,000 — £1,400,000
Other do.	£43,400,000 plus £5,300,000
Other Securities	£31,300,000 plus £2,800,000
Notes and Gold	£24,500,000 plus £1,800,000

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities. Throughout the market has been fully steady with a rising tendency and at the beginning of the week Bank demand was obtainable for the mail at 1-32nd over the general rate or say 1s. 4d. at which a large business was done both by Houses and the Bazaars the next day Telegraphic was given at 1s. 3 31-32d. for ready at which a fair amount was placed. The rate for credits in the meantime remained stationary at 1s. 4 3-16d, with France at 170, Merchant's bills being very scarce. Yesterday the news of the allotment of Councils put quite a different complexion on the easy going state of affairs and with money badly wanted rates quickly advanced from 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demand with 1s. 4 3-16d. for credits until 1s. 4d. for the former was reached with 1-32nd higher for demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for bills at the close, a few were placed in the early part of the day at 1s. 4 7-32d. for delivery up to 11th May and 1s. 4 3-16d. later, but these rates very soon wore off.

To-day the market opened again firm with telegraphic advices of five lacs of transfers taken for Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. and on the market opening this rate was offering for Bank demand and wanted for Telegraphic alse, but was refused. In the afternoon rates became easier and the top rates for remittance, especially for demand, were withdrawn, and the market closes somewhat quieter as under:—

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 31-32 to 1-4
Do Demand	1-4
3 month sight credits	1-4
Do " " Francs	170 1-4
30 days " Shanghai	199
Do Hongkong	146
Do Japan	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been weak since our last report with a downward tendency. The continued tightness in the money market has had depressing effect on the Market causing a decline of about 10 annas during the week. As the settlement draws near, bulls are trying to finance the surplus amounting to about 60 lacs, which is likely to be financed partly by budlees and partly by loans with the banks. It is likely the big operator will be obliged this time to take up about 35 lacs purchased by options at higher rates. The Presidency Banks have raised their rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent while the local banks have taken short deposits from 6 1-2 to 7 per cent. On Monday the market opened at 95-10 and gradually declined to 95 per cent. on Thursday and closed at 95-2 per cent during the evening. To-day the rate has remained unchanged for the whole day at 95-2 per cent. while next accounts being 5 to 5 1-2 annas higher. Small clean pieces are about 2 annas lower than the rate for large amounts. Municipal and Port Trust bonds are unchanged from previous quotations.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Share market has been quiet with weaker feelings as regards mill scrip. A number of Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,250, while Commercials are quite at 47. Press shares are quiet; a few transactions in Indians and Mofussils are reported at 155 and 410. In Railway companies Tapti Valley shares have declined to 452 1-2 with buyers at the rate. In Miscelleneous companies Alcock's have improved to 205 and Bombay Flour to 840, while Badham's are quiet at 158, Kemp's at 360. Bombay Ice at 52; Treacher's at 970, Port Canning's at 472 1-2 and Marck's at 144. In mill shares a number of Empress shares have changed hands at 175 and Leapold's at 150. Central's have declined to 1850 X. D. Currimbhoy to 510, Davids to 170, Petits to 1685, Morarjee to 1375, Queen's to 400, and Standards to 215, while Colaba Land have improved to 325, Southern Mahratta to 210 and Kohinoors to 220. Remaining companies are quiet at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.

The market opened with a quiet feeling at the beginning of the week, which has since been more accentuated with the result of a drop of about 9d. since our last report. Only a moderate business has been put through and the fixtures few for Home and Continental ports, the "Gorgistan" and "Radnorshire" at 16s. for one port with 6d. extra for Bamburg for May loading the "Withelmina" at 15s. 6d. for one port, "Dunning" 16s. for two, also for May. The "Clan Macleod" is also reported fixed at 16s. including Hamburg.

The P. and O. Company have taken up two steamers for Kobe during the week, the "Kirkdale and Gairlock" at 15 loading next month.

In Karachi a considerable business is done at 17s. for May, and 6d. lower, say 16s. 6d. for June.

Bookings have been quietly going on during the week for Continental ports, commencing at 16s. for Seeds and Myrabollams and 18 Cotton Liverpool, but with relets offering considerably lower rates have since been accepted.

COALS.

Very little business has resulted since our last though the market is strong all round, buyers greatly out-numbering sellers.

In Desharpur a small sale is reported for next year at Rs. 14-8 and a good enquiry exists among consumers for this description, some cheap lots of Bird's Navigation were in the market and soon picked and buyers have since had to pay Rs. 12-12 to Rs. 13 for further lots, including one of 500 tons. For Kilburns's Kastoor Rs. 12-8 for ready has been paid, Jardine's fetching Rs. 13-12

WHEAT.

The Market has been firm during the week, closing at Rs 4-7-0 for White Delhi April May. Arrivals 119,265 Cwts.

SEEDS

LINSEED.—There has been a considerable business done in a firm market at Rs.8-11 to Rs.8-12, at which we close. Arrivals 112,496 Cwts.

RAPESEED—This market has also been firm with a large business passing, but at the close it is rather easier at Rs. 6-3-6 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-2-6 Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7-2 for Yellow Cawnpore and Yellow Guzerat nominal at Rs.7-13. Arrivals 148546 cwts.

POPPY SEED.—There has been a steady demand throughout the week, the market closing quiet at Rs. 6-10-6 for ready and forward. Arrivals 47,059 cwts.

CASTOR SEED—The market as a rule has been steady with a moderate demand during the week and the market closes unchanged at Rs. 33-8. Arrivals 6,354 cwts.

GINGELLY SEED has been at firm nominal rates and little doing. Arrivals 22,521 cwts.

PIECE GOODS,

Very little can be added to our last remarks, the demand is of the smallest description with stock of all kinds continually increasing.

Piece goods are almost entirelly out of favor, the demand for grey goods being slightly better than it has been of late, but is very much below the average for this time of the year. In prices there is much irregularity, but as quotations from Home are above the level of selling rates in the bazaar a slight effort is being made to steady the market, but so far without any appreciable result.

COTTON.

At the beginning of the week the market for ready cotton firmed up and sellers all round were asking higher rates, which appears to have restricted business and the past day or two with quieter market from home and heavy arrivals into our local market prices have given way again. The enquiry from exporters and local mills has been only very moderate, Japan exporters who have been the chief buyers having evidently completed their more immediate requirements. The business was in consequence limited.

A certain amount of excitement was expected on the April settling day—25th April,—but large settlements previously had largely reduced the short interest and the settling day was a comparatively quiet one.

Fine N. G. Broach	212	April.
" Bhownagger	198	May.
F. G. "	180	"
Good "	167	"
" Dharwar	196	"
" Western	186	"

The following are the sterling equivalents of Rupee prices calculating Feight at 17s. 6d. Exchange at 1s. 4 1-4d. 1-4.

Bengals fully good	140	2·923
Do fine	153	3,180
Bhatti fully good	159	3·297
Do fine	166	3·432
Oomra good staple fully good	175	3·611
Do fine	185	3·807
Khandeish fully good	161	3·335
Do fine	168	3·875
Broach fully good	200	4,102
Do fine	207	4,238
Bownugger good	167	3,856
Do fully good	181	3,728
Do fine	198	4·044
Sawgd Dharwar good	198	4,061
Western good	188	3,863

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester was steady. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 700 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32=—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.O.
4·33	4·33	4·33	4·5
—1-64	—1-64	—2-61	—2-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	14 000 bales.
Do. last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do to Continent	9,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of July	8·05—2
Do Do Oct.	7·28 plus 2,

SUGAR.

The market has been quiet all throughout the week owing to enquiry from the interior being very slack. Rates, however, are maintained for spot. For forward there is nothing doing.

Superior Austrian	Rs.	11-4-0 Nominal
Austrian Crystal	"	11-3-0
German 1st Marks	"	11-2-0 to 11-2-6
Mauritius 1st Sorts	"	10-12-0

AN INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN writes from Palace Chambers Westminster, S. W. to the "Times" under dates April 6:—

Sir,—I address you in the hope of inducing the British public to give a more definite shape to their undoubted sympathy with suffering India; my suggestion being that a national union should be formed, on a purely economic basis, having for its specific object to investigate the causes of Indian famines and to determine by scientific methods the direction in which practical means of prevention may most usefully be sought. This proposal does not include the question of relief when famine is already upon us. There the Government of India has done, and will do, its part in saving life and mitigating distress. But I am sure that there are many who feel that in this matter of Indian famines a responsibility also rests upon the British people, and that it is their duty to ascertain, by careful inquiry, whether these recurring disasters might not only be mitigated, but altogether averted. I trust that in putting forward this view I may be favoured with your powerful support. The problem is one of Imperial importance. It affects the lives and happiness of millions of our fellow-citizens, and well deserves the anxious attention of both the humanitarian and the economist.

The evil with which we have to deal is urgent; for in recent years these famines have recurred at ever-shortening intervals and with ever-increasing severity. The famine of 1897 was at the time pronounced to be the severest on record—although in 1876-79 there was a decrease of the population of Southern India, due to famine, amounting to five millions. But in 1900 things were still worse; and the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, declared that the famine of that year was "greater in intensity than any previously recorded visitation." And now, as regards the present year, we are warned that the crops in wide areas have again failed, and that famine is about to descend upon a population utterly exhausted by the sufferings of previous years. The matter is therefore of extreme urgency.

As regards the direction which the inquiry should take, may I point to one economic fact of the highest importance, which has not sufficiently occupied public attention? I refer to the great central fact that even in the worst months of the famine, and in the worst localities, there has never been a deficiency in the food supply. There has always been a sufficiency of grain on the spot, in the hands of the traders; the difficulty is that the cultivators have no means to purchase. They have no money, and, being hopelessly in debt to the money-lender, have lost their credit. This extinction of credit is the new and dangerous feature which distinguishes recent famines from those of previous years; and it is to this point that our investigations should be specially directed. How the unhappy change has come about I will briefly indicate.

In former times the cultivator had three sure and simple safeguards against famine—his domestic hoard of buried grain, his family ornaments, and (most important of all) his credit with the village money-lender, who is also the village grain dealer. Speaking from my own experience, I can say that 30 or 40 years ago, the cultivator enjoyed the protection of these three safeguards. They are now all lost to him; the excellent custom of a domestic hoard has fallen into disuse; the family ornaments have long ago gone to the melting-pot; while his credit with the grain dealer is broken, because he already owes him far more than he can ever hope to pay. The consequence is that, although the bazaars are full of grain, the cultivator cannot purchase it, being destitute alike of coin, of credit. He is also too lawabiding to take it by force. When, therefore, his crop fails he and his family must be fed by charity or must die of hunger. As an example may be taken the district of Ahmedabad in Gujarat. There the people died in thousands. Yet Gujarat has been called the Garden of India; and the official returns show that in the Ahmedabad district, during the worst times of the famine, there existed in the hands of the traders "sufficient grain to last for a couple of years."

Under such circumstances I submit that the British people are bound to make some organised effort to understand the facts of the case; and that they are not justified in prejudicing Indian famines to be inevitable until they have carefully examined all reasonable proposals for a remedy.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

WE are not among those who view with the maximum of suspicion and resentment every move of Russia in the Far East, and we have consistently advocated an understanding with her on the basis of our acknowledgment of her paramount interest in Manchuria. We are all the better pleased therefore with the news received through Reuter from Peking to the effect that M. DE GIERS has instructed the Russian military authorities in China not to allow Russian flags to be placed on or near the disputed land at Tientsin until the merits of the dispute have been decided. It was the alleged removal of these Russian flags which was said to have caused so much resentment on the spot as nearly to lead to blows between Russian and British soldiers—blows which, if once they had begun, would soon have resounded all round the world. It was not unnatural that such resentment should have been caused. The Russians on the spot presumably thought they had a good case; and at all events, soldiers do not trouble themselves much about questions of title, but they hotly resent, and rightly so, any supposed indignity to their flag. On the other hand if our own people had permitted the symbols of Russian sovereignty to remain undisturbed on the disputed territory it might have looked like an admission on their part that the Russians had a stronger prima facie case on the merits than we had. In any case it would have been acquiescing in that "possession," which is proverbially "nine points of the law." It is, therefore, eminently satisfactory to have the assurance that the Russians have now removed these flags themselves, so that the matter can be calmly discussed and adjusted by diplomatists without the danger of hot-headed warriors letting off their guns by accident in the meantime.

So far as the merits of the dispute are concerned, some light is thrown upon the matter by the letter written on behalf of the British community in Tientsin to the Consul-General published in the "Standard" on Monday. This letter was written in November last, and therefore before the dispute with Russia about the railway siding had become acute. From this document we gather (1) that the land in dispute lies on the east bank of the river immediately in front of the British Concession, and that it owed any value it might possess exclusively to its proximity to the Concession; (2) that a "considerable portion," though not the whole of this land, was "recognised property of British subjects"; and (3) that these British owners—who were presumably the railway company—had been in negotiation with the Chinese authorities before the beginning of the disturbances of last summer for the construction of a siding to connect their properties with the main line. Whether, therefore, a strict legal title could or could not be shown by our people to the land in question, it seems clear that they had an interest in it which it was not very courteous or friendly of the Russians to override. It is quite possible, however, that the Russians will themselves recognise the prior claims of the British and that we shall hear little more of a matter which in itself is far too trumpery to cause serious disagreement between two nations.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking now confirms the report that the Chinese Government has definitely refused to accept the terms demanded by Russia in the Convention in regard to Manchuria, and that this action on the part of the EMPEROR is due to the firm attitude of the Yang-tse Viceroys, who declared that they would not recognise the instrument even if its were signed by the Son of Heaven himself. LI HUNG CHANG, who is of course merely the tool of Russia, entreated his Imperial master to think again before taking such a step, but was told that the decision is irrevocable. As we have before pointed out, it is obviously more to the interest of the Chinese Court to let Russia, if so determined, do what she will in Manchuria by force and without recognised title, than to risk the throne of the dynasty through exciting the resentment and contempt of the most powerful provincial satraps by a tame surrender of sovereignty at the bidding of Russia. Information is said to have reached Washington that the Russian Government has threatened to break off all diplomatic relations with China if the refusal be persisted in. But no one understands better than Russia the dividing line between threats and their execution. The date has already passed when the Manchurian Convention was to have been finally accepted by China, or torn up and replaced by a more exacting demand. This threat has not, however, been carried out, and negotiations are still proceeding. But whatever the outcome of the present situation may be, those who look for any practical relaxation of the hold which Russia has fixed on Manchuria are, we feel convinced, once more placing their money on the wrong horse.

A COMMISSION has been formed by the British Government to inquire into the claims of the subjects of foreign Powers in connection with the Boer war. A King's Counsel will be president, with one colonial, one civil, and two military officers as members. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will be the civilian member. The Commission will be a roving one, and will probably have to visit South Africa in order to take evidence on the spot.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 35m. Sun sets. 6h. 20m. High water, 6-31m., 7-17a. Low water, 6-46m., 8-21s.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races engagement.
Annual meeting, D. N, Poor Boy's Seminary, Presidency Association Rooms, 4-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 7-16m., 8-16a. Low water, 1-49m., 1-36a.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Eecles and the officers of the regiment will perfrom a choice selection of music under the direction of Mr. F. Brandley at 5-45 p.m. this afternoon.

THE ESCAPED BOER PRISONER.—The Boer prisoner, who was alleged to have escaped the other day, did not formerly belong to the Bombay Police. The Boer who escaped was George Gray, aged 45, of medium height and square-build; whereas the name of the ex-Constable of the Bombay Police was Peter Gray, who was a thin man when he left service. George's height was a little more than five feet, whereas that of Peter was five feet ten inches. Moreover Peter Gray was seen in Bombay about six weeks ago.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector D. Williamson charged Jetha Geega, Dhanalal Ghasiram, Gungaram Bhuthavan, and five other Hindus, the first named with keeping a common gaming house and the others with gaming with cards and money. On Saturday last, about 7 p.m., Mr. Williamson, assisted by a few native policemen raided the club in Trimbuk Parasram street, near Falkland Road, and arrested all the accused. The first accused was mulcted in a fine of Rs. 50, accused No. 3, against whom was a previous conviction was fined Rs. 40, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas disposed at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, of the case in which Mahomed Mian, a Mahomedan boy, was charged with the theft of gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 650, the property of one Mahomed Kussen, and Main Shaik Ali, his natural uncle, was charged with abetment in the commission of the offence. The complainant was the paternal uncle of the lad, the first accused an orphan whom he supported in his house in Kazi Mohallo. On the 24th inst., the boy was left in charge of the house while the complainant and his family went out; and on their return at night, they found that the boy had disappeared and the ornaments were missing from a box. Information was given to the police, and the ornaments were traced to the shop of a Marwaree, who admitted that the second accused accompanied the boy to his shop and told him that Rs. 15 were to be raised on the security of the ornaments. The money was paid to the second accused, who handed it to the first. Mr. H. Sealy, who appeared for the first accused, pleaded for mercy on the ground of his age. His Worship ordered the first accused to receive ten stripes, while the second accused was fined ten rupees.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders of above named Company was held at the office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, when the applications for the management of the Company which were recommended by the Board were placed before the members for consideration. Mr. Vijbhuknandas Atmaram occupied the chair. The directors had received several applications for the management of the Company. Out of these they selected two, one from Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., and the other from Messrs. Chrystal and Co. The chairman intimated that out of the two applications the directors gave preference to the one from Messrs Bradbury, Brady and Co., as they proposed to devote their whole time to the management of the Colaba Land and Mill Company. Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., had also sent an application, which they subsequently withdrew. Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil moved that the consideration of the matter be adjourned till the 10th proximo and in the meantime the directors be requested to print and circulate the offers from Messrs Bradbury, Brady and Co., and Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy seconded the motion and it was carried by a majority. The proceedings then terminated.

BREACH OF VERBAL AGREEMENT.

AT the Small Causes Court before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Acting Second Judge, the case came on for hearing in which Rustam Ostad, an Irani, sought to recover from Oomar Peer Mahomed, a Khoja, the sum of Rs. 90, being the amount of damages sustained in consequence of the defendant's breach of a verbal agreement, made on the 13th February last. By this agreement the defendant contracted to deliver possession of the ground-floor of his newly built house at Frere Road to the plaintiff, who hired it for his residence and for opening a shop there. Under the contract the sum of Rs. 60 was paid on the 13th February last in advance as rent for the month of March by plaintiff to the defendant. The sum of Rs. 30 was added to this claim, as the amount plaintiff had to pay to his surveyor for inspection of the premises and for a report as to whether on the 1st day of March the premises were in a condition fit to be occupied,

Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the plaintiff.

The defence was that the house was complete and the ground floor was in a state fit to be occupied, but the plaintiff backed out of the contract as he failed to obtain a licence for tea and coffee from the Commissioner of Police.

After hearing the evidence of witnesses on both sides his Honour passed a decree for Rs. 60 in favour of the plaintiff, and certified his pleader's costs.

THE DECCAN BANKING SUIT.

AT the Small Causes Court, before a Full Bench, consisting of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Acting Second Judge, the rule "nisi" obtained by Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patell Solicitors, on behalf of Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji was made absolute. It will be remembered that Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bunsha, liquidator of the Deccan Banking Corporation, had filed a suit against Fazulbhoy for the recovery of calls. The suit was heard by Mr. C. M. Cursetji. His Honour held that Fazulbhoy was liable to pay the calls or in other words that he was a member of the Corporation of which Mr. Bunsha was the liquidator, and passed a decree in favour of the latter. Mr. Pestonji Kanga now contended that his client Fazulbhoy was not liable to pay calls, notwithstanding the fact that his client had acted both as a director and a shareholder and had actually voted at the meetings, because there was in fact no contract between his client and the company, and the lower Court was not justified in presuming such contract from the circumstances of the case. The Full Bench made absolute the rule "nisi" order, and remitted the case to the lower Court in order to give plaintiff, Mr. Bunsha, an opportunity of proving such contract, if there was any.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS'. INSTITUTION.

MR. C. M. CURSETJEE, acting Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, held in the rooms of the Institution. The annual statement of income and expenditure for the year 1900-1901 is as follows:—The total income of the years was Rs. 9,140. The total expenditure during the year was Rs.13,514-5-8 showing an increase of Rs. 4,373-10-6 in the expenditure over the income of the year. This increase was mainly owing to the construction of new privy and toilet accommodation on the first and ground floors, and the thorough renovation of the whole school building. The cost of this work came to Rs. 4,526-10-11. To meet this unusual expenditure your Directors had to sell Government Securities belonging to the school fund to the amount of Rs. 3,000 which realised Rs. 2,918-6-9. There can be no doubt but that the changes required by the removal of the school to the upper floor were absolutely necessary, and the improved sanitary arrangements now made will be conducive of great benefit to the health of the children attending the school. In addition to the sum of Rs. 950 received as casual donations for current expenditure, there was a sum of Rs. 500 received from Mrs. F. R. Wadia and her four sisters to be invested as a permanent addition to the General Fund in the name of their deceased mother, Bai Mherbai. There has been an addition to the Prize Fund of Rs. 2,000 in Government 3 1-2 per cent. Securities by Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and another addition of Rs. 200 in Port Trust Bonds (not yet received) by Bai Gulbai Muncherjee Merwanji for a "Victoria Prize." The total of our invested funds amounts to Rs. 59,800. The cash balance in the Bank is Rs. 1,787-6-4. The school had the benefit of Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee's regular visit throughout the year and of her general supervision, Mr. Framjee B. Master also continued to render us valuable assistance and so did Khan Bahadur Bahmanjee Beramjee Patel in auditing the accounts of which the balance sheet is placed before you and your Directors beg to acknowledge such services gratefully.

On the motion of Mr. L. N. Banaji, seconded by Mrs. Jarbai Fakirji Patell, the accounts were passed and thanks were voted to the board of directors for their management of affairs of the institution. Lady visitors to the school were also appointed. A vote of thanks was passed to those ladies and gentlemen who conducted the annual examination of the students of the school and to Miss Maneckji Cursetji for her general supervision.

The chairman then unveiled a portrait in oils of the late Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Cama, solicitor, who had done much for the prosperity of the institution. To perpetuate his memory in connection with the institution a fund was raised which amounted in all to Rs. 2,256. Out of this Rs. 1,984 are spent in purchasing two Port Trust bonds of Rs. 1,000 each to form a permanent memorial fund in the name of the deceased, the interest of which is only to be used for general school expenses. The sum of Rs. 271 is held as balance in hand for defraying the cost of the portrait of the deceased, placed in the hall of the institution. The meeting then terminated.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

THE members of this institution gave a very entertaining concert on Thursday. The spacious hall of the Club, which was recently enlarged owing to the generosity of its new vice-patron, His Highness the Aga Khan, was filled with an appreciative audience, composed mainly of members and their friends. Dr. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay was among those present. The first item on the programme was the March "Adjutant zu Pferd" which was admirably played by the Orchestra. Next followed the favourite song, "In old Madrid," in which Mr. U. E. Rice was heard to advantage Mr. F. Anderson played a violin solo in admirable style. Miss A'Perel sa rendered "Waiting" to perfection Mrs. Michael next contributed a song which was highly appreciated and Mr. Mongini a club favourite created much merriment by his comic song "The Walter," for which he was vociferously encored. Miss Dwyer and Mr. O. da Silva tastefully sang the duet "Life's Dream is Oe'r" and were deservedly applauded. In response to demands for an encore Miss Dwyer gave "Tit-for-Tat" with much spirit. The Revd. Fr. Gaechter contributed a song for which he received a double encore. Mr. R. Pires played a cello solo very effectively. Messrs. da Costa, Gillespie and Rice gave a banjo trio which was much appreciated and Mr. E. Gillespie sang "Getting it by Degrees." Mr. J. da Costa, presided at the piano. A word of prise is due to the zealous and energetic secretary, Mr. Robert Keating, to whom the success of the concert is mainly due.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mail and following passengers:—

Abbott Asstt Engr E R
Browning Mr C H
Berent Mr B
Broughton Major E C
Broughton Mrs
Boyle Mr R C
Brown Capt R H
Bakewell Mr J W
Brown Mr Kenworthy
Byramjee Mr D
Cheetham Mr J
Crawford Mr W L
Davis Mr A W
Douglas Lt W R B
Dempsey Col P J
Eley Mr W
Eardley Mr
Krosthausie Mr
Frodshaw Col W H
Holmes Mr W
Jones Mr A Warren
Kitchin Rev A
Kilcullen Mr
Melosch Mr L
Murray Mr G A
McGuffie Mr T
Martin Mr M
Macdonald Major S
Nelson Mrs R A
Nelson Mr R A
Ottewill Mr and Mrs James
Olde Surg-Maj. Mrs and child
Pullan Mr H S
Robson Maj and Mrs H D
Roberts Mr S
Scrafton Mrs and Miss
Storr Rev R A
Vasey Mr
Walton Lieut G
Wilson Lt N F J
Woolwright Mrs and Miss

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Caledonia, to Marseilles and London, 4th May, 1901

Mr C F Stevens, Mr Stevens, Mr A H Wood, Mr L S Moss Mrs M W Saunders, Mr and Mrs J C Brooks and 2 infants, Mrs Annie Brooks, Mr G E Hewitt, Mr Alexander Allen, Mr and Mrs F A Owen, Mr W L Bouter, Mr H A Pattman, Mr F H Tucker, Mrs and Miss Pratt and 3 children, Mrs P R Kilroy, Col and Mrs W Georges Mr and Mrs H K Gracey, Lieu -Col and Mrs J McCloghry Mrs C D Steel, Mr Dellaporta, Mr C B Hadengue, Mrs E B Sebbert, Mrs Hebbert, Mrs H Ganthorne, Mr W T Coward, Mr N H Spence, Mrs Hunter and child, Mr J E Down, Mr Pierce, Col Macrae, 2 Messrs Weymouth, Mr and Mrs J A Kellie and child, Mrs C Elton, Mr W S Snulivan, Mr A L P Tucker, Rev R A Storrs, Co and Mrs Hervey, Mr H F D Pennington, Mr and Mrs A W E Stansley, Mr and Mrs Evans, Lieut-Col Hunter, Mr and Mrs J P Vaughan and child, Mr C Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs W Little Sir A C Trevor, Miss Trevor, Mrs J K Close, Mr A Izat, Miss Lawrie, Mr Rowe, Mr Vine, Mr C W Craig Mr W Macdonald, Mr J Kinniburgh, Mr E H Cooper, Mrs Beauchamp and infant, Mr and Mrs A B Miller, Mr and Mrs O Ramsden, Dr W P O'Connor, Mr A Cargill, Mr and Mrs B Robertson and child, Miss Robertson, Mr A H Keene, Lieut C Mac Dunbar Miss A M Gracey, Mr Sidey, Mr F H Church, M H Church and 2 infants, Mr Fakhredin, Mr Callaghan (Jr) Mr R Kotthans, Mr J Paddy, Lt A G Kemball Miss Dixon Mr D Marshl, Mr and Mrs Larmour, Mr J E Davis, Mr and Mrs G G Wright, Miss A E Brook, Mr P C Godfree Mr H C King Mr and Mrs A J Fluke and two children and Mr F A A Cowley, Capt P D C Stuart, Mr C F Smith and infant Mr James Scott, Mr Abdool Aziz, Mr W H Kinny, Capt C T Hudson Mr E B Powell, Hon H H Shephard 2 Misses Coffin, Mr A S Gour, Mr R E Ollivant, Miss Perks, Capt A B Ford, Lieut G Landale Mr R H Tickell, J M Turing, Mr Abdool Rahman, Miss Evans, Mr A Evans, Mr E W Sands Mr and Mrs T Denham 3 children and infant, Mr and Mrs W L Harvey, Mrs E J Jacob Mr K Forster, Mr W H J Wilkinson, Mrs H Gore Mr and Mrs G Runorn, Mr and Mrs D W C Cowie, Miss M Morrison Mr Isaac Benjamin Mr H Ashdown, Mr M Callaghan Mrs E S Luard and two children, Mr W H Bucas, Majo A Eardley Wilmot, Mr O V Bovill Mr S C Mukejee, Mrs Mukerjee Mr P Roscoe Allen Mr W J Reid, Mrs Heaven, Mr Willis, Miss Willis, Mr C E Skinner, Miss E Horn, Mr R Well Capt Stevens, Mr J S S Scot Mr G F Moore, Mr C Marshall Col W Frodsham, Mr and Mrs A R Winterton Mr Buksh Elahie Mr H Hill, Mr E McLeod, Smith. Mr H C Wood, Mr D T Moore, Col and Mrs Hawkins, Miss Boult Major and Mrs R D Burlten, Miss J Bowler, Mrs Cabusac and child, Mr C H Allen, Sir P Playfair, Mr H M Ryan, Mr J Reed Miss A Rix, Mr A Mansfield Capt W P Bannerman, Mrs E Jeffery and child, Mrs W G Naste, Mr G W Deane, Maj H Welman, Mr Abdul Hasan, Mr T Horrocks, and Maj Genl Sir R Westmacott

THEFTS OF TEA IN CALCUTTA.

IT is no exaggeration, writes the "Englishman," to say that the tae case which was on the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for over six months, is of more than passing interest not only to the Port Commissioners but also to the Tea Planters and the trade in general. We, therefore, cull the following salient points from the enaithy judgment delivered the other day by the Magistrate touching upon this important case. The Port Commissioners, it will be remembered charged Kristo Poira and Bissonath Poira, Coopers, with the theft of 122 lbs. of loose tea from the Port Commissioners Tea Warehouse in Strand Road, on the 21st November, 1900. The matter originally came up for trial before Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossein, the then Northern Division Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Manuel, with Babu Debendro Nath Dass, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. Roy, instructed by Babu Monoojee Mohim Das, for the defence. After hearing all the witnesses for the prosecution, a charge was framed against both the accused. It transpired in Court that these tea thefts were of very frequent occurrence and many were undetected. A good deal of correspondence had taken place between the Commissioner of Police, London, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and the Calcutta Tea Association, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce owing to chests of tea being of short weight on arrival in London. The defendants moved the High Court for a transfer of the case on the ground that the Magistrate was prejudiced. The High Court directed the case to be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from the stage at which the Nawab had left it.

Mr. Pearson accordingly heard the case. In his judgment the following facts were disclosed. There were 960 chests of tea in the Tea Warehouse, to be sold in Calcutta, In order to carry out the sale it was necessary that samples of the tea chests should be drawn and made up into 1-4lb. packets, and distributed among customers. The evidence was that the two accused placed two bags of loose tea in coolies baskets, while the first accused himself carried away a bag of loose tea on his shoulder. His worship observed that there was uncontradicted testimony that both the accused placed the two bags of loose tea in the coolies' baskets and neither of them had permission to remove any loose tea either in or out of bags, and this loose tea had been proved to be tea out of the chests of tea in question, and the bags in which the tea was found were identified as being solely in the charge of the two accused. These two bags had been made over to the coolies by the first and second accused and the third bag was being removed by the first accused himself from the warehouse, when they were stopped by the darwans. His worship was of opinion that there was no doubt that both the accused were shown to be guilty of the charge Thefts of this nature had long been going on in the warehouse and loud complaints had been made on the subject. It was therefore necessary to deal with some severity with any one caught committing thefts like this. The accused were accordingly convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" writes as follows on this subject:—"The Press especially abroad, has repeatedly stated that the German Naval Administration refuses all woollen cloth dyed with synthetic, or artificial indigo, and require that all blue materials shall be dyed with natural indigo from India. The English indigo planters in India, however, must not be too sanguine of retaining this market. The Naval Administration takes a lively interest in the artificial indigo made in Germany. In view of the necessity that naval clothing should be as durable as possible, the new synthetic dye is to be subjected to experimental tests, both at home and in the tropics. Several hundred pairs of woollen trousers and shirts, dyed with synthetic indigo, have been sent to a ship abroad for this purpose. Until these experiments are ended, all contracts for woollen stuffs stipulate that they shall be dyed with natural indigo, and there is no doubt that, if both dyes are proved to be equally good, the German artificial product will be preferred to the English natural one."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th April.

1. There will be a Series of Lectures at the Byculla Headquarters commencing on Tuesday the 30th instant at 9 p.m. and every following Tuesday until further notice. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Annual Harbour Excursion will take place on Saturday, 4th May. Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"THE FATE OF CHINA."

A RUSSIAN VIEW.

A RUSSIAN writer has adopted recently an old and well-known method in an attempt to solve the question of the fate of China. In a pamphlet, entitled "China's Fate," M. A. A. Saposhnikoff seeks to prove by adducing various Biblical texts that the time has now arrived for China to be rescued from its state of heathenism, and for Russia to profit in a wonderful manner in the process. The writer asserts that prophecy is unerring concerning the ultimate conquest of the world by Christianity, and that, therefore, for all heathen countries, such as Japan, Siam, Persia, and the rest, there are only two courses now open; they must either embrace Christianity or be exterminated. As China at present shows no desire of taking the first course, the Russian writer heralds the approaching downfall of that Empire. But other Powers besides Russia are interested in this anticipated partition of China. M. Saposhnikoff is aware of this fact, and he says that no united guardianship of China, or "condominium," can be permitted, as such a solution of the question would hamper Russia, in executing the great task which is set before her. His suggestion is that only four of the Powers shall take slices out of China, but that Russia, in view of her great work, is bound morally to acquire as large a slice of China as is possible to be had. Of course, the whole of China would be claimed for Russia in accordance with the Bible teaching as interpreted by M. Saposhnikoff, were it not for political considerations; thus, France is to be allowed to have the next greatest slice out of China, and on the somewhat unusual ground that "France, like Russia treats its non-European subjects in a humane manner." It is evident that Russian students of French Colonial methods must have exclusive information on this point. Then Japan is to take a fair portion of China, because in 1899 Japan put by law the Christian faith on the same footing as the native religion, and will, therefore, probably soon accept Christianity. Finally, Germany ought to receive a portion of China; the remaining Powers will receive no Chinese territory, and will have to be contented with monetary compensation.

As Great Britain can rule 300 million Hindoos, M. Saposhnikoff considers that 100 million Chinese can be safely gathered into Russia's expansive bosom; and he claims for Russia Manchuria, the rest of China beyond the Great Wall, and the territory lying northwards of the Hoang-ho. This perfervid pamphleteer takes a great deal too much for granted. Thus he flatters himself that the Chinese love the Russians, and he relates the following remarks made to him by a Chinese at Vladivostock: "We would rather deal with Russians than with other Europeans. The latter do not love us; they are proud, have no heart, and do not regard us as men. But the Russian knows how to win us. He speaks as a friend and always gives us good advice, and he will not tell lies for his own ends." In the opinion of M. Saposhnikoff the teaching of history goes to prove that China must embrace the creed of the Russian Orthodox Church, for the efforts of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism have alike failed in China. "Roman Catholicism made great progress in China and Japan in the sixteenth century, but it lost ground in the following century. It is probably part of the Divine Providence that the old religions have existed in those countries until the time was ripe for them to be stirred by the powerful Orthodox Empire. It is, therefore, most important for Russia that she should spread Christianity in Manchuria. All Russian history shows that only those incorporated regions have turned out to be safe and profitable possessions, which have become Orthodox; when once Manchuria has embraced Orthodoxy it could furnish missionaries for the rest of China." Russian society is called upon to lend its aid in this projected work. The Russian missionary societies at present comprise only about 15,000 members, and M. Saposhnikoff says that hundreds of thousands of members must be enrolled.

The picture thus drawn cannot fail to appeal to the mass of the Russian people, for, in his own fashion, the average Russian is intensely religious, and the religious element has always played a certain part in Russian history. But the world of facts, which does not seek its guilding motives in the utterances of the prophets, and which must be guided by material interests, is opposed to the strange idea thus put forward by M. Saposhnikoff, and he himself loses sight of the fact that any attempt to carry out his ideas would set the eastern world ablaze. In any case, the 100 million Chinese promised to Russia by M. Saposhnikoff will no doubt not seem worth, in the eyes of Russian statesmen, the cost entailed in facing the coalition of the Western Powers which would inevitably follow the treatment of China by Russia on the lines laid down in the pamphlet in question.

GOLD ORE WARRANTS.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON BANKERS.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

AT the Mansion House Police-court, on April 12, Richard Horace Everitt, 34, smelter, and Henry Ernest Fry, 61, merchant, of Suffolk House, Lawrence Pouteney-lane, were charged, on remand, before the Lord Mayor, with forging and uttering two warrants relating to 43 tons 13 cwt, of gold ore, and with obtaining a sum of £3,300 from Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. (Limited), bankers, Lombard-street. There was a further charge of conspiracy to obtain the money by false pretences.—Mr. Vanderpump appeared for Fry; Mr. Mellows defended Everitt.

Mr. Arthur Gill, who, with Mr. Graham Campbell, prosecuted on behalf of the Bankers' Association, in opening the case, said the prisoners had traded as Fry, Everitt, and Co., smelters, at Suffolk House, Lawrence Poultney-lane, and at Llamsamlet, near Swansea, where they had an office. Substantially the charge was that of conspiring together to defraud Messrs. Barclay and Co., and obtaining money and credit under false pretences in respect of the deposit by the prisoners of warrants for metal ores alleged to be in existence at Swansea Valley Wharf, when, in fact, that ore did not exist. The case was one of considerable magnitude, and up to the present the prosecution had not had time to examine the books, but he was in the position to call important evidence in support of the charge that day. The particular charge laid against the prisoners, which led to their arrest, was in respect of a transaction of December 15, last with Messrs. Barclay's Bank. The firm of Fry, Everitt, and Co., had been in the habit of raising money from the bank from time to time on the security of warrants for gold ore, having an assayer's certificate attached. On December 15 Everitt produced at the bank two warrants which purported to relate to the deposit at the wharf at Swansea of 43 tons of gold ore, and, under the belief that the warrants were genuine, the bank advanced the firm a sum of £3,300. The firm was in need of money at the time, for nearly the whole credit was withdrawn the same day. When the matter came up for inquiry in March last, it was found that no ore had been deposited at the wharf at the time the advance was made. The name of John D. Frossard was upon the warrants. This gentleman had had business transactions with Fry, Everitt, and Co. He was described as a wharfinger of Swansea Valley Junction Wharf, though his profession was that of a mining engineer. He made the acquaintance of Fry in the autumn of 1893. Subsequently Fry offered Frossard the share of a wharf at Birkenhead, at the price of £2,000 on behalf of the firm of Fry, Everitt, and Co. The other share of the wharf belonged to a Mr. Williams, with whom Frossard entered into partnership. Fry, Everitt, and Co. offered Frossar a guarantee of £500 per annum. Mr. Frossard bought Fry's share in the wharf, which had been carried on by Messrs. Fry, Drassel, and Everitt, but he discovered that there was scarcely any business to be done in consequence of which he communicated with Messrs. Fry, Everitt, and Co., who offered Mr. Frossard the post of manager at the Swansea works. Subsequently he acquired their interests in the Llamsamlet Wharf. Fry told him that there would be no trouble in the matter, as the business would be carried on through their manager, Mr. Hayes, and that all it would be necessary for him to do would be to sign dock warrants. Mr. Frossard never did anything in connection with the business but to sign documents. Afterwards the accused determined to get Mr. Frossard abroad (to the Pyrenees) for the purpose of visiting mines, and in 1897 he went abroad. To his surprise, in March 1st, Mr. Frossard received a letter from the accused in which they admitted that they had been obtaining money from banks on warrants for ore which did not exist, and they advised him (Frossard) to keep out of the way, or he might be charged with them with conspiracy. Mr. Frossard at once communicated with his solicitor. The case, said Mr. Gill, would be a prolonged one.

Evidence was given as to the advance by the bank of £3,300 on the alleged forged warrants.—Mr. Frossard gave a detailed statement of his relations with the accused, and the case was adjourned.

FRANCE AND THE FAR EASTERN SEA ROUTE.

APART from Bizerta and other Mediterranean stations, which are intended to get the mastery over the Gibraltar and Malta route, says the "Engineer," the French are creating three formidable bases on the Cape route to India and the extreme East:—The first of these is Dakar, in Senegal, for which a fresh grant of 10,550,000 frs. has been made. Dakar is to be the headquarters of a fleet of cruisers which will sweep the Atlantic along the west coast of Africa and it is also proposed to constitute a station at Port de France, in Martinique, so that the commerce destroyers will be able to patrol the ocean east and west, and extend their operations northward across the path of merchant vessels running between England and the West Indies. The second basis is at Diego-Saurez, in Madagascar, which commands the routes between the Cape and India. The work of equipping this port is regarded as one of the most urgent add necessary, and the Chamber voted an additional grant of 10,000,000 frs. to allow of the construction of a dry dock, Diego-Saurez is becoming the most formidable naval station in the Indian Ocean, and is likely to be a perpetual menace to South Africa. The works at Saigon, for which a further sum of 3,000,000 frs. has been voted, are being carried out for the protection of the Indo-Chinese possessions, and affording a basis for the ships of war which will operate in the Chinese seas. It will thus be seen that France is creating a chain of stations with the object of closing in the western part of the Mediterranean, and neutralising the British position at Gibraltar and Malta, and also commanding the routes around the Cape of Good Hope, by the establishment of strongly fortified places at Dakar and Diego-Saurez, where commerce destroyers will be able to operate over a very wide range and retreat into safe quarters when necessary. If the French will continue to spend money ungrudgingly upon the execution of a policy which so far as concerns the colonial stations, is intended primarily as a means of attack, it behoves Great Britian to look more closely to the defence of her colonies, and make further heavy sacrifices in order to avoid possible unpleasant surprises.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

KRUGER INTERVIEWED.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FALSEHOODS.

A PARIS correspondent interviewed Mr. Kruger He writes:—Good Friday in a Roman Catholic country is a depressing day. To-day, the occasion, the weather the crowds of dripping, black-clad people in the streets form an "ensemble" likely to be productive of a particularly uncheerful state of mind. As a rule, it is interesting to visit the churches on Good Friday and to watch the streams of silent figures file by the Crucifix, kiss one by one the wounds of Christ, and file out again. To-day the pouring rain does not keep away the faithful, but spectators are not attracted. This early part of the Paris season, which is usually so attractive, is being utterly spoiled by the weather. The buds on the chestnut trees are plethoric in the extreme, a little genial sunshine would undoubtedly cause them to burst into leaf. But that sunshine does not come. The universal hope is that it may appear on Easter Sunday, which is, when the weather is fine, always one of the most lively and most brilliant days of the Parisian year.

The sensational article of to-day in the French press is an interview with President Kruger published by the "Matin." The author of the article is M. Henri des Houx, who went to Utrecht for the purpose of interviewing Oom Paul, whom he had seen last at Marseilles, submerged under the acclamations of the crowd, triumphing before the peoples of the earth, and exalted more gloriously than ever victor was exalted and whom he met again in an humble hotel, shorn of luxury, and of all that exterior show which surrounds illustrious men. The impression produced by this simplicity was, of course, tremendous, and the interviewer rings the changes on Mr. Kruger's Bible, which was, of course, on the table before him, his mutilated thum, his air of worth and solidity, his will power, his patriotism, his ruggedness, and his determination to triumph over the hated foe; producing a picture that is quite certain to affect the average Frenchman to tears and confirm him in his opinion of the perfidious one. The article is quite certain to do a great deal of harm It is one of those for which the commerce of Paris as well as many other interests have to suffer. But the interests of the "Matin" are not affected; at least not in that way. The "Matin" is a very widely-read paper, for it is well informed and brightly written, and MM. Kruger and Leyds, if they were anxious, as they evidently were, to excite sympathy in this country, were not ill-advised in making it a receptacle for their woes. Its influence has gained them many a sympathiser in France, though the "Matin," by the way, is not the most respected of French papers—far from it.

To return, however, to the interview in question, I gather from a paragraph headed "Les Projects du President," the following quotations from Mr. Kruger's own discourse, "You see by my side Mr. Fischer who represents the Orange Free State, Mr. Fischer is struggling here for the same idea as my heroic friend President Steyn. The two Republics are indissolubly united in war and in their destinies. They have sworn to die together in combat or survive together in liberty." And then later on Mr. Kruger proceeds to say that he is particularly cheered by the fact that all the English news from the Transvaal is false, and that only when it commences to be true will he begin, not to doubt the final issue, but to believe that the moment of the supreme struggle is at hand. As far as Botha's negotiations are concerned, the public only knows them through the Blue Book, which only contains Lord Kitchener's dispatches and the last one of Botha's. As to the latter, if one read it aright one could follow the progress of the negotiations as though one had assisted at them. Botha, when asked to consider propositions, had consented. No Boer general had ever refused to listen to the propositions of an opposing general, as the Boers were only fighting for the sake of peace. Botha had listened to the end, although if he hat at once pulled up his interrogator on a question of principle, the conversation would have been at an of end. The irony of his last dispatch proved that Botha had not departed from the role of the man who listens to adopt that to the man who acquiesces. Independence was all the Boers asked for. For that end they had left their farms and risked their lives, and it was for the sake of saving the national independence that the Boer women and children allowed themselves to be condemned to a temporary servitude in the enemy's camp. And then with still greater emphasis: If the English were not blind, if they thoroughly understood their own interests, if they were not dominated by a spirit of error and of injustice, they would acknowledge the independence we insist upon, because in order to keep it with security we should be willing to make many sacrifices and concessions, and it would mean an assurance of peace in South Africa." And Mr. Kruger goes on to say that although the Boers claimed independence they would be willing enen to give that up if any accuser could prove that they were not morally worthy of it. Then followed a great deal about the English atrocities: "I have been a witness to the fact that they fight like savages; and on their own showing with the help of savages armed by themselves. They merit once more the blame inflicted upon their fathers by Chatham at the time of the war of American independence. They have violated all the rules of war, and have made attempts upon the liberty and even the life of non-combatants, sacking and burning private property and treating as rebels men recognised as citizens of a belligerent country. They have not even spared women and children. . . All that has been said of the horrors of war as made by the English generals is still far less than the truth"; and so on.

Then in the end an invocation to God on the part of Mr. Kruger, and the following eulogium on the subject of the interview:—"In Paul Kruger we recognised a survivor of those heroes at once mystical and practical who are predestined to accomplish miracles by will and patience." If this article is the forerunner of a new pro-Boer campaign, the unfortunate Paris tradesmen are indeed to be pitied.

ARE ENGLISHWOMEN MODEST?

MRS. WILLIAM MAHOOD contributes to the "Nineteenth Century, a remarkable article dealing with the position of women to-day, and entitled, The Modesty of Englishwomen." Mr. Mahood finds that Modesty—conventional modesty certainly—is not now so conspicuous feature of woman's nature as it used to be, and the seeks to find a cause for such an undesirable state of things. As to the fact there can hardly be a doubt. The theatres affords a fairly ample proof.

"It is certain (says Mrs. Mahood) that the time has come when women have both the ability and the power to act as the natural and most efficient censors of the theatre; if they chose to boycott objectionable plays, these plays would become impossible instead of being the phenomenally successful things they are. But what is the fact? What sort of plays please the modern girl! What of the great theatrical hits of the last few seasons, and what of the crowd of women and girls who have patronised and made them paying ventures? Recall to mind a certain play as it was produced in London last year, play in one scene of which a woman undressed herself to a very considerable extent in full view of the house, and pretended to undress herself more completely than she actually did. Then think of the marvellous success of the piece, think of thousands of refined-looking and well-dressed women who calmly and comfortably watched this performance in the company of their brothers and sweethearts. How could presumably modest women countenance such a play?

"Either women have come to the astonishing conclusion that the drama—in its very essence a picture of human life and doing—has been entirely lifted out of all human life, so that indecency may be permitted and gazed upon in a theatre which they would not sanction by their presence, except under compulsion, in any other place. Or else the women and girls of the day are simply immodest, enjoy the indecency of the theatre, knowing it to be indecent; and the explanation of the fact that they would not tolerate the same thing outside its walls must be that the spirit and soul of modesty has departed, leaving behind only a remnant of its outer conventional form and dress. One would be glad to think that the former, thesis, absurd as it appears, is the correct solution of the psychological enigma, but a further consideration of the whole subject will perhaps prove that there are too many apparent confirmations of the other to make that likely."

However, women do many things to-day which would have shocked their grandmothers, and this leads the writer to ask whether modesty is necessarily innate in pureminded women, or whether it is merely an artificial defence against an impure environment? Mr. Mahood discusses this point with an inclination to the latter alternative, but adds that undoubtedly the greater freedom accorded to (or taken by) women has be abused in many instances. For the many restraints are still required. But will continue liberty cure the evils which have flowed from liberty?

"For answer (we again quote Mr. Mahood) let the inquirer ask himself another question; this—'Why do women and girls make themselves so cheap?' The phrase is a colloquialism, but it is expressive of a special and particular meaning, which it would not be possible to convey exactly in any other words. The correct answer to the question would be, 'Because they are so cheap.' In this great social fact lies the difficulty. From a variety of causes, women are in an enormous majority in this country, a majority which has been constantly on the increase for many years past. What wonder, then, if the old bad idea of the mental and social inferiority of women should have merged into a new and not less mischievous estimate of her superfluity in the social machine.

"Socially, the men are always at a premium and the women at a discount. A man, provided only that he has some pretensions to the necessary social standing, with nothing in the way of cleverness, or attainments, or good looks to recommend him, has a value which is intrinsic—he is a man, and will outweigh the social attractions of at least two women who have everything else which he lacks.

A new adjustment of ideals is necessary. Parents and educationalists have contented themselves with making girls independent of marriage in a material sense as if that were all that was necessary to ensure their happiness and well-being. But they have quite overlooked the most necessary thing. The girl is still taught that marriage is her proper sphere—so it is—but the point is made of far too much importance and emphasised and pressed too much. Marriage is man's proper share also, but it is not considered necessary to insist upon it all the time.

The girl grows up, having learnt to look at everything from the woman's standpoint, not from the larger standpoint of humanity. She never loses the consciousness of sex; it colours all her ideas; and probably in this fact lies the solution of the mystery that men are so often utterly baffled when they try to understand women. How can they possibly expect to do so! Men use their trained human intelligence and are not all the time looking at questions and events as male creatures. They forget that women, broadly speaking, are only using half their consciousness, the other half the very one which would be common ground between them, being stunted or dormant."

Women can now lead in the world's progress as never before, and probably (says Mrs. Mahood in conclusion) the great work which, in the new century, lies before the women who are passionately desirous of seeing the dreams of the old century for the inspiring and uplifting of their own sex become accomplished facts, will be less in the direction of helping the great uncultured, unaspiring, dead-level mass of women to use liberty mercifully, to teach them to estimate themselves at their true value, to help them to cultivate to the very utmost every power of soul mind, and body, in the sure conviction that life itself—of which marriage is only a condition, even though the most important condition—holds more than enough of wonder, and interest, and work, and play, and high exalted purpose, to fill and overflow it, as love and reason shall illuminate it.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Tours in F.
Hymns—128, 176 Ave Verum. Gounod 135.
5 p.m.—Children'sService.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—130, 229 and 307.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in F.
The collections are for the Poor Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata—Tours in F.
Hymns—363, 559 and 324.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon.—Parade Service.
Hymns—199, 595 and 265.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Hymns—12, 126 and 516.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder).

9-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service.—Preacher by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
6 p.m.—Also Prayer meeting on Wednesday
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service, Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—197, 245 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—257, 292 and 259.
The Offertories for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 121, tune 80.
Hymns—237, 24 1st tune and 279.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Psalm 93 tune 131.
Hymns—42, 293 2nd tune, 308 2nd tune, and 72.
Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Choral, Celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon.
Hymns—315, 313 and 324.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—2 9, 224 and 223.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY.
THE 26TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased over the whole country, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in the Central Provinces and lowest in the Bombay Presidency. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

Both the day and night temperatures show a slow but gradual tendency to rise over the reporting area, the maximum being 7° and 6° in excess, respectively, at Surat and Veraval; and the minimum 4° at Surat and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, Ahmedabad and Akola, and the lowest 66° at Sirsa and Neemuch.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the country lying to the south of latitude 20°.

Moderate showers are reported from Mangalore and Secunderabad, and a few drops at Calicut and Colombo.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain with thunder and lightning on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon and in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·700
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·4
Dew Point		75·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·7·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·0
General Directions of wind*		NW, NNE, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	280

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—April 25.

10 p.m.	84·6

FRIDAY—April 26.

8 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·1

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ENGLAND'S DANGER: The future of British Army Reform. By T. Von Sosnosky with Maps.	5	10
BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE: The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A.	3	12
CARTOONS: By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING: The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY: Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN: By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus.	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.
Gwynott of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes.
Street Dust and other Stories By Ouida.
According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
The Silver Dove. By A. C. Inchbold.
A Bicycle of Cathay. A Novel By F. R. Stockton.
The voice of the people. By Ellen Glasgow.
In his own Danger. By F. Baron Carvo.
The Church of Humanity. By David Murray.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bucentaur, 2,308 tons, Captain W Newman, sailed yesterday, for Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Assyria, 4,093 tons, Captain F Blight, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 16th April, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain M Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 8th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 3,860 tons, Captain G H Jones, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Hull, 28th March, brought a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Neilson and Mr Roland and 4 horses.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, 16th April, with a general cargo and 21 cases opium and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Captain Parker, Captain Burnett, Mr and Mrs Langridge, Mr and Mrs Kent, Miss Lawrie, Mr J G Baroff, Mr Barken, one gentleman and 60 deck.

THE TRANSPORT "SUFFOLK" INQUIRY.
PROCEEDINGS NULLIFIED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Subsequent to the stranding of the transport "Suffolk" on the South African coast a Court of Inquiry was held at Port Elizabeth to investigate the circumstances of the casualty. This Court which consisted of presiding Magistrate with a Naval Commander and a Merchant Captain as Assessor, suspended the certificate of the Captain of the steamer for six months, and cancelled the master's certificate held by the second officer. The Merchant Service Guild thereupon made representations upon the case, animadverting particularly on the constitution of the Court and the severity of the judgment in regard to the second officer. This organization is now advised by the Board of Trade that they "have made inquiries into the case, and are advised that there was an informality in the proceedings of the Court," and that "in these circumstances the Board of Trade do not propose to take any steps to compel the officers whose certificates were dealt with to surrender them."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macleod	1582	Lennox	Hamburg		F M & Co
B	Tokio	3826	Jones	Karachi	7-5	F M & Co
C	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Antwerp	1-5	M M & Co
D	Scotia	1834	Garrick	Liverpool	4-5	W A G & Co
F	Foreric	2595	White	Antwerp	2-5	F M & Co
H	Muke Maru	2081	Yagi	Yokohama	30-4	N Y Kaisha
M	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
P	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hull	2-5	J Mackintosh
Q	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley	Dunkirk	1-5	W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	26-4	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	27-4	do
Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	27-4	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
4	Karachi	2317	Liddle	Havre	7-5	J M & Co
5	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	London	7-5	F Forbes
7	Melpomene	1851	Matervich	Shanghai	27-4	A L S N Co
9	Imperatrix	2353	Bellen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
10	Barbara	2414	Voss	Dunkirk	1-5	J Mackintosh
12	Peninsular		Leigh	Aden	27-4	P & O Co
15	H Castle	2555	Warden	Cape Town	30-4	Transport

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.		Date	Agent
Ikhona	3383	Stone		27-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden, April 21
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta, April 18
	Assyria s	Blight	Rangoon, April 16
	Naser. s	Davison	Busreh, April 16

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Independent s	Anfosso	Venice
	Bucentaur s	Newman	Madras

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tokio, for Hull via Karachi.
" Assyria, for Antwerp and Amsterdam.
" Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—170 crates sodawater bottles, Nanaee Khairaz and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—150 cases oilmenstores and medicine, E Russooljee; 34 cases provision, F Rustomjee and Co; 83 cases provision, medicine, &c, B Nuserally; 22 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 18 cases provision, Thompson Thomas and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—1 cask brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.
Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rum, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

F Ferdinand s—23 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 11 bales paper, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—207 bales cotton, 1 bale wool, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co 147 cwt oil cake, New Mefussil Co. Ld; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Scotia s—2,0 0 cwt copper coins, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 10 casks Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 11 bales wool, Ruttonsey Naajee; 61 bales cotton fly, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4,001 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 4 bales skins, Esmail Sowjee; 3,100 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,140 cwt myrabollam, Ebjee Oomersey; 59 bales skins, R M Kooka; 34 casks Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

Peninsular s—9 cwt ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 47 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee and Co; 1 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee and Co.

City of Lucknow s—25 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 1 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 cwt fishmaws, R Dhonjee and Co; 500 cwt bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 5 cwt fishmows and 14 cwt gum, M H Meralty; 6 cwt fishmaws, R Fazal; 975 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 bales skins and hides, D Balcrishna and Co; 40 cwt cow horns, 120 cwt animal hoops, Surrif Ebram; 51 cwt turmeric, 1 case peacock feathers, N Meanee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scotia s—4,009 cwt bonemeal, R B Cassam and Co; 1,136 cwt masseor, Wagjee Bechar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scotia s—9 cases Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Florida s—510 cwt nigerseed, H Khana Moosa; 2,113 cwt myrabolians, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreric s—3,000 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt poppyseed, 5,500 cwt gingellyseed, 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 120 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 2601 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, J C Taddywalla; 2,601 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Assyria s—1510 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,935 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

Clydesdale s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt crushed bones, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR HAVRE.

Kurrachee s—4,001 cwt rapeseed, 2,002 cwt linseed, Owen and Okell; 50 bales cotton, A Blagcheck and Co; 200 bales, cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barbara s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Kelvindale s—2 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Bohemia s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,002 cwt linseed, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,001 cwt linseed, Wagjee Becner; 3,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,286 awt linseed and 803 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macleod s—586 bales cotton fly waste, Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, B Nazir and Co; 1 bale hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 cwt gum, Hirji Virdhar; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 378 cwt gum, Jethabho Premjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—60 cwt kerdiseed, B Nazir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 75 cwt turmeric, S Bhimjee; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Hurridas.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—2,0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—50 bales twist, J David; 77 cut sandlewood, M M Essabhoy.

Muke Maru s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 40 cwt angoor and 16 cwt jurdaloo, S Arjun and Co; 25 cwt gum, 37 cwt olibanum, 37 cwt poppyseed, M M Essabhoy; 60 cwt olibanum, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Mozagon s—15 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4-5 THE WEEK—Mr. Reily at the Calcutta High Court.
6 SPORTING NEWS: Indian Cricket Prospects—Royal Bombay Yacht Club—Hockey—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 1901—Mahableshwar Races—Indian Cricketers I have met.
7 The Simla Season—Departure of the Transport Clyde—The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Bombay Anthropological Society—Home by Seistan and Transcaspia.
8 Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I.—Soldiers and Romances in every Style.
9 An interesting Case of Cheating—Indian Crop Prospects—Some Magazines.
10 Royal Alfred Sailors' Home—Railway Disputes settled—Memorial Meeting at Broach—Jehangir—Departures by Saturday's Mail.
11 Boer Prisoners for India—Serious Dacoity at Muddebihal.
12 Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S.—The Gay Parisienne—Misrepresentation in Sind.
13 Looting in the Hughli—Maratha Prize Distribution—Bore on the Hughli—Services in Connection with the War—Bombay City Improvement Trust—Sir Dinshaw Petit.
14 The Lansdowne Road Tragedy.
15 The Police at Noakhali—Mr Geidt Removed from Noakhali—Sequel to the Noakhali Case—Mr. A. P. Pennell—The Famine—Presidency Plague Returns—The Royal Tour.
16 Alleged Cheating by a European—Military Wedding at Colaba.
17 Professor Jackson and the Parsees—Casualties in China—Professor Jackson's Final Lecture—Municipal Standing Committee—Kangra Planters and the Seistan Route—Fire on Board the Steamship Kurrachi.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Ceylon and the Tea Industry—Mr Reitsch's Marine Parade.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Bengal Administration—The Native Problem in South Africa.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Our Neighbours in Famine—Antartic Exploration.
21 The Service Examinations—Bombay Philharmonic Society—The Viceroy's Shikar Party—The Calcutta Ladies Golf Club.
22 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Severe Hail Storm at Jamaitra—Military Intelligence.
23 Bombay Command Orders—Bombay Port Trust.
24 The Viceroy at the Aligarh College—Bombay Corporation.
25 The City Mortality.
26 Bank of Bengal—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Bank and Stock List.
28 Shipping Intelligence—Passengers per s. s. Independent—Arrival of the Overland Mail of 5th April—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—April 6, at Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, wife of the Right Hon Mr Justice Andrews.
BAUGH—March 30, at Clifton, Bristol, F W Baugh, General late Bengal Infantry, aged 63.
BLAKE—April 6, at St Kevins, The Grange, Wimbledon, widow of the late Col E S Blake, C B, R A, aged 74.
DOWNMAN—April 7, at Birch Lodge, Lyndhurst, J T Downman, late 83rd Regt, son of the late General Sir T Downman, Royal Horse Art, K C B, K C H, aged 81.
FISHER—April 2, at Cornwall's Crescent, Clifton, Bristol, widow of the late Admiral Fisher, and daughter of the late Major-Gen C Hamilton, C B, aged 80.
HOOD—April 2, at Stainrigg, Berwickshire, General J C Hood, C B, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 77.
MURRAY-AYNSLEY—April 1, at Hall Court, Botley, Hants, C Murray-Aynsley, vice-admiral, C B, J P, aged 79.
WHISH—April 2, at Stanley House, Richmond, Major-Gen H E Whish, late of the Indian Army, son of the late General Sir W S Whish, Bengal Art, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOERMEL—April 2, at Aijal, Lushai Hills, the wife of Mr R A Boermel, Civil Medical Officer, of a daughter.
COXON—April 23, at No. 10, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, the wife of Atwell J Coxon, of a daughter.
GRANT—April 22, at Simla, the wife of A H Grant, I C S. of a son.

KEMP'S LIST.

THE NEW NATURAL IRON-TONIC WINE,
FERRO-VINA.
Gives Rich Red Blood.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
Contains no Bitters.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

IN the regular Government which now obtains through the length and breadth of India, there is nothing to remind us that the present administrators of the country who come fresh from a competitive examination, which leaves nothing to the imagination, were preceded by men who pressed to the front, impelled by their own restless spirit and the love of adventure, nor that the native rulers who now follow each other in regular succession and with as little irregularity as the procession of the equinoxes, are the lineal descendants of men who held by the strength of their own right arm. Mr. H. G. Keene, in a modest publication entitled "The Great Anarchy," draws from oblivion an interesting band of Europeans who became great captains in different parts of India. Some started as mere adventurers, though many of them developed into brave and chivalrous conquerors. Others having served as soldiers of rank in foreign armies, came to India when treaties made peace in Europe and their swords hung idle. They entered into the service of Native Princes, drilled and directed their forces, in many cases levied their troops, and trained them in their own way. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, British authority extended over only limited portions of the Peninsula. Delhi, Agra, Oojein, Gwalior, Rajputana, Central India, the Deccan, were all in a perpetual ferment, chief followed chief by might, with little right at all, and the distracted provinces were devastated by the armies of each rival prince. It was then that foreigners with a gift for organisation came to the help of the Princes, and if successful in their campaigns, they were loaded with wealth and power. Of these M. Law, nephew of the great French financier, was the first of any importance. He fought under Dupleix at Trichinopoly, and later under the Nawab of Bengal. When Clive beseiged Chandernagore, Law declared that if taken up loyally he would "not only beat off the English, but would undertake to administer the Empire." But fate and the British forces were too strong for him. At Gya the Emperor of Delhi fled leaving Law and his small foreign contingent on the field where they surrendered to the British leader.

Walter Reinhardt known later as "Sombre" was another French soldier—really of German extraction—who served at Pondicherry and Trichinopoly, took service in a British regiment, deserted and returned to the French. He got command of a battalion of foot under Meer Kasim. An unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. Ellis, Agent of the Company, to seize Patna, resulted in his being shut up in that town with one hundred and fifty of his followers, white and coloured. Meer Kasim ordered a general massacre. Gurjin, his Armenian Commander, declined the butchery, Reinhardt was asked to undertake the task. He surrounded the courtyard, where the prisoners were with his men, and shot down all but one, Dr. Fullerton. In spite of this horrible deed of which, by the way, there is not absolutely authentic proof, Reinhardt does not seem to have been wanting in courage, though his energes were wasted on inglorious warfare. He fought on the side of the Moghuls under Meer Kasim, and when the latter was forced to take refuge with his swordsmen in Oudh, the British demanded their surrender. The Nawab refused, but undertook to murder them if that would do. That did not do, and a battle followed which drove Meer Kasim from Oudh. Sombre took service among the Bhurtpore Jats, followed by a shocking European riff-raff and the debris of Kasim's army. The tactics of these gallant fighters were unique, they entered the field whenever and wherever they chose, fired their guns as long as their side prevailed and in case of a complete rout, they went over to the victor. In an engagement at Barsana against the Emperor of Delhi, the Jats were defeated and Sombre with his brigade went over to the Imperialists the next day. He was appointed to the charge of Agra and there he lived for the rest of his life. Sombre had a Moslem wife, who died mad. Count de Boigne was an adventurer of a very different stamp, who after a varied and interesting career in Europe was sent by Catherine of Russia to the East. He got no further than Bagdad, as Persia was at war with Turkey. He turned back and somehow landed at Madras. There he received a commission in the 6th Native Infantry. Though not yet thirty, he had served in three different armies, French, Russian and British. For two years he shared the fortunes of the war with Tippoo Sahib. He resigned his commission in disgust and set up in Madras as a fencing-master. In 1783 he determined to explore Central Asia, went to Calcutta, got the necessary credentials from Warren Hastings and started, but never got further than Lucknow. Here the traveller was presented to the Nawab, who gave him a dress of honour, Rs. 4,000, and he sat down to learn Persian. Troubles soon broke out and de Boigne worked and fought so well for Sindhia that we find him at the end of the war, lord paramount of the kingdom, Commander-in-Chief and supreme ruler in all Northern India. He laboured incessantly, reviewing his 30,000 troops, enlisting recruits, surveying his factories, haranguing the Durbar, administering justice, superintending his private trade, directing in fine everything. He was now forty years old, and very rich, but worn with toil and anxiety and longing for rest. When Sindhia died he decided to return to Europe. He marched out of Aligarh at the head of his body-guard of 600 fine Persian troopers, a hundred Camel-men on high-bred aminals, and a small battery of guns, the whole being his own property. The East India Company acquired this guard from de Boigne, paying handsomely for it, and giving liberal engagements to the men. Though apparently broken is health, de Boigne survived and lived a useful life in Savoy. He was pressingly invited to return to head the new Sindhia's troops, but declined. His immense wealth enabled him to do good in every direction in his native town. It is impossible to enumerate half the marvellous deeds of the foreign free-lances, nor the benefits they reaped for themselves by their prowess in the service of the chiefs of Hindustan. There was Michael Raymond, who gained the reverence and affection of the natives, and who is still the warrior of the tracts where he fought. Claude Martin, who was in the army of the English Company, amassed a huge fortune, and devoted himself to arts and crafts, the manufacture of arms and indigo, leaving his wealth for purposes of education in Lucknow, Calcutta, and his native city, Lyons, where the La Martiniere Colleges are proofs of his peaceful victories.

George Thomas, an Irishman, who deserted from the Navy and entered the service of the Begum Somru the "Glory of the Sex" had a romatic career for which Mr. H. G. Keene's book must be read, every line in his record is more like a fairy tale than sober history, though it is authentic fact. From being a victorious general heaped with every mark of favour, he sank for a time to little better than "a dacoit defying the police." At this time, 1798, Upper India was in a terrible condition of lawlessness. "The landlords robbed their tenants, the soldiers robbed the landlords, the only wonder is that there was anything left for anyone." The highways were untrodden, the traveller going by jungle byeways for safety. The pay of these daring adventurers was often enormous. North of the Nerbudda a Lieutenant-Colonel got Rs. 2,000 a month besides table-allowance, in the Deccan he got fifty per cent. extra. Perron, besides his pay as General had lands assigned him which yielded Rs. 60,000 per month. He had afterwards by treaty with Sindhia fiefs and grants that brought him in £400,000 annually. When later Sindhia was in trouble, it is well to read that Perron sent an order on his Delhi banker for unlimited credit for his Royal master. Perron's surrender to Lake was an honorable and inevitable surrender. He retired to France in his 54th year and lived to be 80 like de Boigue, doing much good in his native land. Skinner was another fine soldier the son of a British subaltern and a Rajput lady, who served under Sindhia and again under Lake, with his Yellow-boys, against the Pindari marauders. When peace reigned he turned agriculturist on a huge scale and was rewarded for settling Hariana and neighbouring districts by sixty-seven fine farms, a good house and garden still in the possession if his descendants. When war broke out again he took up his sword at the head of his band and earned at Ulwar a Lieutenant Colonel's Commission and a C. B. Then there was Gardner whose brave deeds should have saved him from figuring in Thackeray's burlesque as Major Gahagan. His experiences are perhaps as here recorded, the most marvellous of any. Skinner and Gardner were the founders of the Irregular Cavalry, developed later into the Bengal Cavalry, than which there is no better arm in the service. We wonder if the present regular promotion days are half as interesting as the old when the warriors lived and fought like the bold Pathans looking neither back nor forward.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

IF Jules Verne's dream of submarine navigation has not yet been quite fulfilled in every respect, the submarine boat has been sufficiently developed to be of practical value in naval warfare. There are still difficulties in the way of a successful trip of twenty thousand leagues under the sea, but the submarine craft designed by American and French inventors are effective enough to bring destruction to the biggest man o'war afloat within certain limits of distance imposed by the size and capabilities of the boats. The Holland type of submarine boat, five of which the British Government is having built, is the smallest in size and in the opinion of Admiral Dewey is especially useful for the purpose of coast and harbour defence. The American Admiral declares that if there had been two of these boats at Manilla he could never have held his own with the Squadron under his command. Although submarine navigation has long been a dream and even a century ago an American engineer named Fulton constructed a boat which was successfully worked under water in the Seine and in the roadstead before Brest, it is only within the last twenty-five years that the subject has been developed. The last ten years have witnessed especially rapid progress in the perfection of various types of these craft and in France naval engineers have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost since 1896 when the French Government offered prizes for designs of boats and for devices in regard to minor details. Although Fultun's ideas of a hundred years ago suffered the fate of all conceptions of genius that are before their time, France is now ahead of the world in the matter of submarine craft. She has to-day four finished boats, additions to the flotilla are being rapidly made and before the end of 1906 she will have a fleet of fifty submarine vessels. France is not restricting herself to one type at present, being intent on finally securing the most suitable and successful kind that can be devised. A writer in the "Pall Mall Magazine" gives an instructive account of the progress that has been made in this direction and of the various types of submarine and submergeable boats that have been completed for the French Government. These are the Gymnote, the Gustave Zede, the Morse, and the Narval. The three first named are submarine boats proper and the Narval is described by its inventor as a submergeable boat of 106 tons. On the surface it can be navigated in the same manner as an ordinary torpedo boat, but it has the disadvantage that the process of submerging it is long and complicated. Four boats of the same type are being built, but for the present work on them has been suspended as the inventor hopes to be able to devise means of considerably reducing the time occupied in sinking. The submarine boats proper have the advantage that they can be sunk directly and more quickly when under way than when stationary.

The Gustave Zede is a vessel of 270 tons, and 160 feet in length. It is much improved as compared with the first boat of that name, so called in memory of the engineer who was mainly responsible for the plans. In its remodelled shape and embodying all the improvements arrived at as the result of the competition held by the Government in 1896, it was the first vessel constructed under the inspiration of the new naval ideas which had their chance when M. Lockroy became Minister of Marine. The experiments made with it conclusively proved its success. It can be navigated with unerring precision and can discharge its torpedoes without slackening speed. The details of its construction are kept a profound secret. Interesting particulars are however given in regard to the "Morse" which is described as a spindle shaped 146 ton vessel, 118 feet long and a little over eight feet broad at its widest point. It is sunk by means of water ballast pumped into the hold and the water is pumped out when it is desired that the boat should rise. A similar process is followed in the sinking of vessels of other types. When in motion the submersion of the boat can be effected in one minute. Its weak point is that for the present it is absolutely dependent upon the electric current which is its motive force and may be interrupted, but it is stated that recently this difficulty has been removed by a discovery which will enable the store of electricity to be renewed by those on board. The Narval submergeable boat is fitted with a triple expansion steam engine and a tubular boiler which enable it to travel at a speed of fifteen knots on the surface. The engine further works in conjunction with the electrical dynamo by which the boat is driven under water at a speed up to ten knots. While the Morse can only fire in the direction in which it is travelling, the Narval is equipped with a torpedo-firing apparatus invented by M. Drzewiecke which permits torpedoes to be fired in any direction. There are, however, considerable difficulties in aiming under water. A submarine boat going in a particular direction to its objective can discharge its torpedoes at its mark with success; but the impossibility of seeing anything under water, even at a short distance from the vessel, renders accuracy of fire in any other direction dependent on mere guess work. The Holland boat must rise to the surface for ten or fifteen seconds to ascertain its bearings, but the French boats are fitted with an optical contrivance called a "perescope" which enables the commander to see what is going on above water for a limited distance without rising to the surface. The periscope is composed of mirrors and tubes arranged in a narrow tube twenty feet in length and scarcely four inches in diameter. This long tube when in use projects a foot or two above the surface and while the commander of the craft below is thus able to take stock of his surroundings the slender tube, scarcely differing in diameter from an ordinary sea glass would easily escape notice.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE N.-W.-P.

THE history of Bombay Presidency during the past few years is a continuous lament on the evils of scarcity, disease and depression of trade, and it is a pleasant variation to find in the administration report of the North Western Provinces that these conditions did not prevail there in 1899. The supplies of grain in stock were unusually large, as since the famine of 1896 there were a succession of fair harvests, and a fall in prices led to a general storage in the granaries of both traders and agriculturists. The famine in the affected portions of India had not reached an acute stage at the time of writing the report, but already large movements of grain were occurring, and the extraordinary increase in the trade of hides and skins is eloquent of the conditions prevailing in Bombay and Rajputana. Trade with Nepal and Tibet maintained a steady increase. The most important decrease was in both the export and import of sugar, the decline being attributed to the poor yield of the sugarcane crop and the diminished demand in the famine afflicted provinces. On irrigated land the cultivation of sugarcane is, however, very popular among the ryots, and the area under this crop was 287,406 acres—the highest yet recorded. It is also notable that the cultivation of wheat, cotton, maize and poppy was on a greater scale than for many years past, and it is not, therefore, surprising to find that irrigation assessments of the year exceed the average for the previous ten years by 34 1-2 per cent. The arrears of revenue left over from the famine period have been reduced from 86 lakhs to 29 lakhs. In connection with the Cawnpore Experimental Farm a working plan will shortly be issued by which the yield of certain crops can be increased, and further encouragement was successfully offered to breeders of horses, donkeys and mules. The year was one of genuine progress in the working of Municipal self-government, and in the results reaped by the boards. The report shows improvement and returning prosperity in almost every department, and as it is well known that the crops of 1900 promise even greater harvests than those garnered in the year under notice we may anticipate still more encouraging results when next the administration of the North-Western Provinces comes under review.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

MR. REDMOND'S question in the House of Commons as to whether Government would name a day for the evacuation of Egypt was an unsuccessful attempt to be funny or a successful effort to waste time. Lord Cranborne of course replied that the Government would not. The date will be somewhere near the Greek Kalends and will certainly not forerun the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia. Egypt is still nominally under the rule of Turkey but the people are fully determined that that rule shall never be more than nominal and the Powers are practically agreed that it shall not. France, for whom Mr. Redmond perhaps imagines he holds a brief, voluntarily withdrew from the dual control and holds Tunis, a Turkish province, just as we hold Egypt. England certainly gave pledges to the European Powers at the time occupation began that she would evacuate the country when the task she had set herself was completed. But that is not yet. Our troops will be withdrawn "when the ordinary state of things called into life under the control of our forces has acquired stability independently of their presence." Mr. Redmond wishes to embarass the Government to suit the purposes of his party, but he has not chosen the readiest way to achieve his ends.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 7 a.m., on Monday next.

THE Parlakemedi Light Railway in Southern India was opened to traffic on Monday by the Raja with the usual ceremonies.

FOUR hours' quarantine with rigorous disinfection on departures is instituted against Alexandria, and five days' quarantine against Muscat and Bahrein.

THE Maharajah of Durbhunga has been appointed Vice-Patron of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund. The subscriptions have now reached over 29 lakhs.

WE hear from Ferozepore that a village called Marey is plague-stricken, there having been 19 cases and 6 deaths up to Saturday last. The infection is attributed to persons arriving from the Jullundur district.

No date has yet been fixed for the conference on agricultural banks at Simla in June; Messrs. Nicholson and Dupernex and a Calcutta banker, Mr. Reginald Murray, will be among the members with, probably, a representative of Bombay.

RS. 55,000 have now been realized towards the Mahsud fine. Unfortunately the tension between the different parties within the tribe has again increased, and payments have become more slack, while raiding, chiefly on Powindahs and the Darwesh Khel, has recommenced.

THE traffic returns on the East Indian Railway for the week ending April 13th show a decided improvement, an increase of over one lakh of rupees as compared with the corresponding week of last year being registered. The total decrease since the 1st January is now under eleven lakhs.

THE Government of India addressed a circular some time ago to the Presidency Banks on the question of one Central Bank, putting forward the opinions of the Banks already received, together with the objections that had been raised on various points. The replies of the Banks have now been received, and will be duly considered.

BOUNTIES are offered to 1,420 non-commissioned officers and men of the following regiments to extend their service by one, two and three years, viz:—1st Royal Warwicks, Northamptons, Royal West Surrey, Royal Fusiliers, Middlesex, East Surrey and Hampshires, the 2nd Welsh, Royal Scots and East Lancashires. The bounties are Rs. 75 Rs. 150 and Rs. 225 respectively.

THE Railways of India are indebted to Mr. Harry Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for the introduction of sixteen "Automatic Comptrollers" into this country. These are to be used at the principal stations on the above Railway. By a light pressure on either of the handles it automatically prints, registers, and delivers railway tickets of all kinds, at the rate of 100 per minute.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 48 Native Christians, 315 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 385, the death-rate being 442 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 35-4. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague "nil," cholera 1, small-pox 11, measles 9, fevers 104, dysentery 44, diarrhœa 10, and other causes 206.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that an officer who has completed the first period of seven years in command of a native regiment cannot refuse to be re-employed, nor can he claim the right under Article 268 (c), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I to reside in or out of India on unemployed or leave pay to which he may be entitled so long as he is eligible and is recommended for further extension of command.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 12TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with the English mails of the 12th April, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adler Lt	Latham Mr
Allan Lt	Lewis Lt
Bridges Lt	Murphy Lt and Mrs
Bennett Lt	Maran Lt
Barrow Lt	Niven Mr
Beane Miss	Parr Hon Lt, Mrs and inft
Calderon Lt	Peyton Lt
Cales Miss	Pigott Lt
Collingridge Lt	Richardson Lt
Craven Lt	Rowan Lt
Ellis Lt	Skewis Mr and Mrs
Fleming Lt	Spiller Lt
Furber Lt	White Lt
Greenwood Lt	Warwick Lt
Hunter ht	Weekes Lt
Jackson Lt	Wright Mr
Johnstone Lt	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashburnham Capt	Michael Mr
Brady Mr and Mrs	McAlister Capt
Bull Lt	Milligan Mrs and Miss
Beynon Lt	Maude Lt
Beddy Lt	Muirhead Lt
Banerji Dr	Nixon Lt
Banerji Mr	Oppenheim Lt
Clay Mr	O'Dwyer Mrs
Cullen Mr	Paddison Mr
Currie Mr	Richardson Mr
Kekford Col	Radcliffe Mr
Gabbett Capt	Rigg Mr
Hadmen Mr	Thomson Capt
Jenkins Mr	

FROM BRINDISI.

Reid Dr	Thakore of Morvi H H

FROM PORT SAID.

Buist Capt	Martin Mr
Martin Mr	

FROM ADEN.

Bulton Sergt	Rowe Major

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

THE King visited London on the 9th, returning to Windsor in the evening.

Queen Alexandra arrived at Kronberg on Wednesday on a visit to the Empress Frederick.

Lord Salisbury left England on Saturday for Beaulieu.

The King's Civil List.—The House of Commons Committee on the King's Civil List proposes, as was stated unofficially some weeks back, that the amount shall be £470,000. Including votes to other members of the Royal Family, the total charge proposed is £543 000 per annum—a net increase of £67,000.

The Queen Victoria Memorial.—The Mansion-house Fund now exceeds £54,000. The Clothworkers' Company has sent £1,000 and the Duke of Devonshire £500.—The committee have asked Mr. T. Brock, R. A., to prepare a design for the group or groups of sculpture, including a statue of the late Queen, opposite Buckingham Palace, and for other artists to prepare designs for the treatment of the western end of the Mall. About £,250,000 is wanted to carry out the scheme.

Obituary.—Mr. George Smith, the publisher; Admiral Sir George Wellesley; Mr. W. Woodall, ex-M.P.; Mr. D'Oyly Carte; Sir Henry Wilmot, V. C.; M. Stolloff; General F. W. Baugh; Vice-Admiral C. Murray-Aynsley; Major-General H. E. Whish; Colonel W. Agg; Mr. E. U. Eddis, the portrait painter; Mr. E. E. Bowen, Senior Assistant Master of Harrow.

HOME.

A fire occurred on the 9th at Andover by which many people were rendered homeless.

Ecclesiastical.—At the annual vestry meeting of the parish of Manchester Dean Maclure declined to attend. Resolutions were carried condemning alleged illegalities in the service and decoration of the church.

Drama.—At the Avenue on the 6th there was produced a "mystical" farce by Mr. Russell Vaud entitled Nicandra. At the Shaftesbury an American "comic opera," "The Fortune Teller," has been produced; and at Terry's on the 10th there was presented "The Lion Hunters," Mr. J. T. Grein's and Miss Leonard's English version of "Le Monde on l'on s'ennuie."

Gainsborough's famous picture of the Duchess of Devonshire which was stolen in 1876, has been recovered from America.

Good Friday, Easter Day, and the succeeding Bank Holiday were favoured by fine weather in London.

Education.—The Rev. Dr. C. Bigg, Rector of Fenny Compton, has been appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. The receipts of the Cambridge University Chest amounted in 1900 to £41,681 and the expenditure to £41,964. There is a movement to establish a University in Liverpool. The National Union of Teachers has been holding its annual conference at Yarmouth.

Ireland.—Ill-feeling between farmers and labourers is growing in the south of Ireland in consequence of the agitation of the Land and Labour Organization.—The annual report of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland is issued.—Dr. French, of Glasson, is charged with the murder of his wife.

Law and Police.—Robert and Walter Pattison, distillers, who failed in 1899, have been arrested.—A coroner's jury in Norfolk has returned a verdict of murder against a boy of 12 who deliberately shot a little girl.—Mrs. Florence Smith, 31, is alleged to have died from an illegal operation performed by Dr. Sydney Smith, who is in custody.

Naval and Military.—Captain A. MacLeod, R. N., has been appointed Director of Naval Ordnance.—Volunteer manœuvres were held at Easter in various parts of the country.

Racquets.—The doubles match for the amateur championship has been won by F. Dames-Longworth and V. Pennell. For the singles championship, Mr. Dames-Longworth beat Mr. Howard.

Royal Agricultural Society.—At last week's monthly meeting of the council of this society it was announced that the King had consented to become patron of the society. It was decided that the show for 1902 should be held at Carlisle.

The White Star Liner Celtic, the largest ship in the world, was launched on April 4.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our Melbourne Correspondent says that the members of the Commonwealth Parliament are difficult to classify in consequence of their varying views on the tariff question. Sir W. Lyne claims a majority of six or eight for the Government in the Senate and 12 to 15 in the House.

Canada.—Serious floods have been caused in Ontario and Quebec by ice-jams in the rivers.

The War.—Lord Kitchener says that General French has captured another "Pom-Pom," thus accounting for all the enemy's guns known to be in the south-eastern Transvaal. He has also taken a considerable number of prisoners, wagons, cattle, &c. Colonel Plumer has occupied Pietersburg with slight opposition, capturing 60 prisoners, a 7-pounder gun, two locomotives, and 39 trucks. Lord Kitchener also reports the capture of 16 prisoners, 60 horses, and a depot of stores in the Orange River Colony.—On April 3, Colonel Crabbe surprised a laager at Sand Drift and captured 200 horses, besides arms, &c.—Boers under Scheepers on the 6th captured a party of the 5th Lancers and Imperial Yeomanry north of Aberdeen.—A Vryheid telegram reports the baffling of an attempt by 800 Boers to get north between Vryheid and Zululand, and adds that 120 Boers have surrendered in Zululand.—Botha and De Wet have met at Vrede, and Botha is said to have reopened negotiations for peace, being convinced of De Wet's insanity.—Another peace envoy, Meyer de Kock, has been shot by the Boers at Belfast.—About £2,600,000 is believed to have been contributed to war relief funds down to the end of last year, and a million remains, unexpended. The "Matin" publishes interview with Mr. Kruger.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—An International temperance congress was opened on the 9th in Vienna.

China.—The St. Petersburg "Official Gazette" states that the Manchurian Convention has been abandoned. Russia will preserve the present temporary organization in Manchuria and "calmly await events." Our Peking Correspondent says that the Russian ascendency has been based mainly on the belief that Russia was the only Power whose threats must be taken seriously. This belief has now received a severe blow.—Our Peking Correspondent also says an agreement has been effected between Count von Waldersee and the other generals respecting the evacuation. The commanders are daily more impressed with the expediency of reducing the occupying forces as soon as possible. Foreign diplomatists complain of the dilatoriness of the British Government in regard to the indemnity question. Our Correspondent draws a gloomy picture of the occupied area. Competent observers say that the anti-foreign feeling is more prevalent after eight months of occupation that in the days of the Boxer triumphs.—It is reported that Tung-fuh-siang has raised the standard of rebellion in Mongolia.—A Peking telegram says China has accepted the list of guilty provincial officials to be punished for being concerned in the murders of missionaries and their families.

Denmark.—The general election has resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Conservative party and the Schested Ministry.

France.—The Italian Mediterranean squadron entered Toulon harbour on the 8th under the command of the Duke of Genoa. President Loubet arrived at Nice on that day, and on the 9th entertained the officers of a Russian squadron which was at Toulon last week. The withdrawal of this Russian squadron on the eve of the Franco-Italian festivities has excited considerable attention.—On the 10th the President visited Villefranche, and went on board the Russian flagship. He afterwards proceeded to Toulon and in the Maritime Prefecture there received the Duke of Genoa, subsequently returning the Duke's visit on board the Italian flagship. In the evening President Loubet entertained the Duke and other officers at a banquet, when cordial speeches were delivered.—There has been a general resumption of work at the Marseilles docks.

Germany.—A new Imperial loan of 300,000,000 marks has been subscribed 15 times over.

Korea.—The dismissal of Mr. Brown, the Director-General of Customs, has been cancelled.

Russia.—The Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul at Rostoff has drawn up an interesting report on the decline of the Cossack population in that region.—The Tsar has decreed a thorough revision of the system of public education.—*Times.*

THE village of Nikodar in tahsil Nikodar in the Jullundur district is reported to be free of plague. The village of Sidhman in the Nikodar tahsil and the villages of Sagarpur and Talwan in the Phillour tahsil have recently been infected with plague. The village of Banga in the Nawashr tahsil was reported to be free of plague between the 1st and 9th April. Plague has broken out in three villages in the north-west part of the Hoshiarpur district.

THE Report of the Rangoon Victoria Memorial Sub-Committee has now been issued. It recommends that a plot of land, measuring 65 acres, be acquired for the purpose of converting it into a Memorial Garden. The cost of acquiring the land is estimated at Rs. 30,000. The Sub-Committee also recommends that subscription lists be circulated to gentlemen nominated to collect funds on behalf of the Committee.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Government, a fortnight ago, submitted to France definite proposals for the settlement of the whole Newfoundland Fishery question and a reply is now awaited.

[By the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, certain rights were granted to French fishermen, the nature and extent of which are still in dispute. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are owned by the French, and a French fishing fleet visits the coast annually claiming the exclusive right to fish from Cape John on the east coast round north to Cape Ray on the west coast. This exclusive right has never been admitted by Great Britain. Further, the French claim the right to prevent the erection of stations on the French Coast, and thus many locations rich in minerals are rendered useless. A Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter was appointed in August 1898. Its general conclusions were that the French cod fishery on the coast has become practically valueless, and should be extinguished by money payment or concession elsewhere, that the lobster industry should be settled on the same basis; that the Colony should give the French free bait if they will abandon their bounties, which expire in 1901, that French interference with the Treaty Shore should be no longer tolerated, except in cases where actual damage to their fisheries could be proved; that an English Consul should be appointed at St Pierre, to prevent the smuggling trade now carried on, with the connivance of the French authorities, with Canada and Newfoundland.]

THE COAL DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a deputation which waited upon him, said he was unable to withdraw the Coal tax, but wished to deal fairly with existing contracts. He suggested that the Coal owners should appoint a Committee to confer with him.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond asked whether the Government would name a day for the evacuation of Egypt.

Lord Cranborne in reply said the Government would not.

M. DELCASSE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

M. Delcasse has arrived at St. Petersburg and is being daily feted. He had an hours' audience of the Tsar to-day.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTENSIVE CAPTURES.

SENTENCE ON A BURGHER.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 113 more prisoners, a twelve pounder Krupp and 15,000 rounds of ammunition and 47 gun captured at Helvetia.

M. Sauer, a brother of the ex-Cape Minister has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for Treason.

FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR FRANKFORT.

One hundred were killed and injured in an explosion at the Explosives, Factory at Griesheim near Frankfort, yesterday.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS,

A resolution for re-imposing the tea duty was adopted by the Commons by 221 against 130 votes.

An amendment brought forward by Mr. Redmond to reduce the duty to four pence was rejected.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he was aware of the condition of the trade in India but regretted, he was unable to reduce the duty this year.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ESCAPE OF A BOER PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

It is reported that one Boer prisoner from the Hawarden Castle escaped at Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. BAYLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Governor-Generals' Agent General for India, has seven months' leave home.

A FRACAS IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

A somewhat serious fracas is reported from the Swat Valley, near Khar, where four men have been killed and thirty wounded in an inter-tribal fight with rifles. The Political Agent intervened to stop the fight which was endangering the cart road and fined the village fifty rifles.

DEATH OF MAJOR PATTON-BETHUNE.

Major Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars, died at Lucknow last night of enteric.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 25.

Colaba Depot—Major Lamb, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Major Parkinson, vacated, dated 19th April, 1901.

Lieut. Griffith, Squadron Officer, officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be unpaid attache at Bombay Command Head Quarters, with effect from the 21st April 1901.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers:—2nd Lieut. May, Unattached List, to be officiating Double Company Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Prescott, Unattached List, to be Double Company Officer, Bhartpur Infantry; Capt. Jameson M. B, Indian Medical Service, officiating with Sappers and Miners to be in collateral medical charge, in addition to his own duties.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters India, 2nd Lieut, Dugmore, Cheshire Regiment, who has been selected for appointment to Army Service Corps is direct to proceed to England as soon as possible and report himself at Aldershot, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, Lieutenant Robertson, Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, is directed to proceed to Durbar and Report himself for duty with the South African, Constabalary to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Cowan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under leave rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Lane, Staff Corps, 4th Double Company Commander, 28th Bombay Pioneers, for 8 months, pension service twelfth year commenced 1st March 1901. Captain Kilkelly, I. M. S. Medical Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year—pension service eight year commenced 29th July 1900.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Field Artillery.—Major Ferrar 45th Battery for 6 months on private affairs out of India.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Commanding Royal Artillery, Aden, for five months on private affairs out of India. Captain Mayne, Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, for 90 days, privileg leave out of India.

Royal Irish Rifles—Captain Harvey, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, 8 months on private affairs out of India.

Extension—Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, —Captain Lillie from 9th April 1901 to 17th June on Medical Certificate.

Royal Field Artillery—Captain Macmillan, 29th Battery up to 27th June on Medical Certificate.

7th Bombay Lancers—Lieut Lewis, 3 months, on Medical Certificate.

MR. E. R. HENRY, now in charge of the Civil Police in the Transvaal, intends resigning the Indian Civil Service in order to take up the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the London Police under Sir Edward Bradford.

SOME unique experiments and observations are shortly to be made by Mr. Kuchler, in charge of the Alipore Observatory, with regard to magnetic earth currents and earthquake vibrations, the sunk buildings and instruments necessary, for which Government sanctioned an estimate some time ago, being almost ready. An enormous kite will also be shortly made use of for tapping the atmosphere with regard to electricity and temperature and meteorological "data," which cannot be accurately ascertained from mere surface observations. The kite will be sufficiently powerful to raise a thousand yards a fine pianoforte wire similar to the wires used with Sir William Thompson's deep-sea sounding apparatus.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second-Lieutenant Harvey-Kelly is admitted to the Staff Corps.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants Ellis, Roberts, Hog and Hawdon are gazetted Lieutenants.

Twenty-five Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are gazetted to Meritorious and Long Service Medals.

A Subadar and two Privates of the 26th Baluch is are gazetted to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in storming the enclosures held by the Chinese at Tiechaying.

Lieutenant Hall, 8th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed in the Accounts Department.

Mr. W. T. Inward, Bombay Military Works Department received a step in promotion.

Lieut-Colonel Parker, I.M.S., Bombay, retires with effect from the 18th proximo.

BERAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mr. Fairweather is gazetted Lieutenant and Mr. Mainwaring to be Second-Lieutenant, Mr. Barr resigns his Commission.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Dangerfield is promoted to the rank of Captain.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hooper is to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, vice Commander Hewett on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is transferred to the North-West Provinces.

THE NOAKHALI CASE,

RULE AGAINST MR. REILY SET ASIDE.

A lengthy judgment was delivered by Justices Ameer Ali and Pratt at the Calcutta High Court to-day in the case of William Yates Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali. Their Lordships held that in view of the facts they could not help regarding the action of the Sessions Judge with the strongest disapproval. Apart from the illegality of this order there was no foundation for this proceeding. Their lordships had already expressed their opinion in the main case respecting the allegations of perjury against Reily and did not desire to repeat their observations. They had, however, again gone over the judgment of the Sessions Judge and beyond surmises and assumptions found nothing to justify the view that Reily wilfully perjured himself or intentionally gave false evidence. There was even less ground for the charge of forgery. Their Lordships regretted to observe that in dealing with this matter the Sessions Judge did not seem to have maintained a judicial balance of mind. The order of the Sessions Judge was, therefore, set aside and the rule made absolute.

Their Lordships directed that a copy of their judgment be forwarded to the Local Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANTONMENT WATER FILTRATION.

The Italian contingent in China have asked for and have been given permission to obtain a supply of helmets through the Indian clothing department.

Captain Vaughan, Commissariat Department, returns to India with the 4th brigade staff, Captain Forteath, replacing him in China.

The following proceed out of India: Captain Hall, 2nd Middlesex, to South Africa, Lieutenant H. E, Hambro, R. A., Home.

Arrangements are being made through the Director of Indian Marine for the transport to India of a large number of mules as well as an Infantry Brigade from China.

The experimental installation at Bangalore at the cost of half a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by government of the American Jewell system of filtration for water supply of the Civil and Military Station.

Captain Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, officiates in the Army Remount Department, vice Major Alexander on leave.

The change from dark green to dark blue in uniform of regiments of the Bombay Cavalry except the 7th Bombay Lancers, is sanctioned by the Government of India on condition that no extra expense shall be thrown upon native officers and men.

The depot, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is being moved from Agra to Nowgong, owing to accommodation at the former place being deficient.

In future all officers from British regiments selected by the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps will be placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding for posting to native regiments, and the latter will, in communication, when necessary, with the Lieutenant-Generals of other Commands, take steps to have them furnished with orders to join. An officer of the Unattached List must serve a year of training with a British regiment in the Command to which he is then posted on arrival in India, but may at any time during that year apply for a transfer to another Command. Should his transfer be sanctioned by his Excellency, the Lieutenant-General of the Command to which he is to be transferred will post him to a native regiment immediately on completion of his year of training. Appointments to regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Gurkhas, the Hyderabad Contingent, and local Corps will be carried out as heretofore.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 26.—Ferran, Major, Bombay, R.F.A., from Nagar.

Thomson, Captain, 28th Pioneers, off leave, from England.

Parker, Lieutenant, Bombay 27th Bombay L.I. Musketry Course, from Karachi.

White, Lieutenant, Bombay Worcester Regiment, from Aldershot.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Bombay R.G.A., on duty, from Plymouth.

Moran, Lieutenant, Manchester Regiment, on duty, from Aldershot.

Warwick, Lieutenant, Bombay R.G.A., on duty, from Cork.

Parkinson, Major, Bombay, The Welch, on duty, from Madras.

Feilden, Captain, Bombay Oxford L.I., on duty, from Madras.

Peyton, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay 2nd Connaught Rangers, on duty, from Gravisend.

Spiller, Lieutenant, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on duty from Aldershot.

Fradsham, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal E. Surrey, on leave, from Lucknow.

Eckford, Captain, Bengal 1st B.I., on leave, from Cownpore.

Fraser, Captain, Bengal 19th B.L., proceeding to South Africa, from Meerut.

Bell, Captain, Bengal 25th Hussars, proceeding to South Africa, from Meerut.

Bell, Captain, Bengal 3rd Rifle Brigade, proceeding to South Africa, from Meerut.

McAllister, Captain, Bengal K.O.S. Borderers, from leave, from Scotland.

Barrow, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal K.O.S. Borderers, on duty, from England.

Moore, Captain, Bengal 3rd B.C., on leave, from Dibrugar.

Ashburnham, Captain, Punjab K.R. Rifles, to join Bombay, from England.

Beynon, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, to join Bombay, from England

Bridges, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab, The Queens, to join Bombay, from England.

Bond, Major, Punjab R.E., for embarkation for South Africa, from Kohat.

Fleming, Lieutenant, Punjab R.M.A.C., to join battery, from England.

Murphy, Lieutenant, Punjab R.A.M.C., on duty, from England.

Maude, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab, The Queens, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE, APRIL 26.—Chesney, Captain, Punjab 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to Venice.

Burton, Major, Punjab 4th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.

Thomson Captain, Bombay 28th Pioneers, to join to Kohat.

Abbott, Colonel, Bengal I.S.C., proceeding out of India, to England.

Watters, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay I.M.S., on retirement, to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The Clan line steamer Clan Manroe left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's stemer Bormida left Penang or Bombay Bombay on the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,900,000; Increase, £800,000; Public Deposits, £8,300,000; Decrease, £1,400,000; Other Deposits, £43,400,000; Increase, £5,300,000; Other Securities, £31,300,000; Increase, £2,800,000; Notes and Gold, £24,500,000; Increase, £800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

P. & O. STEAMER ASHORE IN CHINA.

THE SOBRAON LIKELY TO BECOME A WRECK.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. Company has received a telegram from Hongkong that the s. s. Sobraon, homeward bound from China for London, via Marseilles has gone ashore at Tungyung island, during a dense fog and it is feared may become a total wreck. The Mails and Passengers have been saved and the Company's steamer Coromandel has been sent from Shanghai to stand by the Sobraon. She was under command of Captain Wibmer, R. N. R. one of the ablest and most popular commanders in the service:—

THE SOBRAON

made her first voyage in May, arriving at Bombay on the 19th of that month. She is a twin screw steamer and has a length of 465 feet with a beam of 54 feet and a depth of 34ft. 6 in. She has a gross tonnage of 7,240 and her, displacement is 12,550 tons. She carries 900 tons in the bunkers, has water-ballast of over 1,000 tons, carries 169 tons of fresh water and has tanks for trimming purposes which contain 176 tons. She has a deep draught of 26 feet 2 inches. The Sobraon was built by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Greenock and on her trial-trip made a speed of 16·4 knots. Her average speed at sea was 15 knots. She had accommodation for 114 first-class and 57 second-class passengers. The chief object, however, in the construction of the vessel was to carry troops, the Sobraon having, in fact, been designed for the purpose of transporting troops during the Indian trooping season. In none of the vessels of the P. and O. Company had this idea been carried out so thoroughly, and the Sobraon was altogether an ideal ship for the purpose. She was not of the highly ornamental passenger boats, her furnishing throughout being on lines of simplicity, without, however, any sacrifice of the comfort either of passengers or troops. For the latter the vessel had every possible accommodation and at twenty-four hours' notice could take on board 2,300 men. Her sister-ship the Assaye, which has been employed in transporting troops to Africa, has been a great success. The Sobraon had an enormous amount of deck-room more, in fact, than such a passenger ship as the Arcadia. There were the bridge deck, the boat deck, with the splendid promenade and fore castle decks all in one, below these the spar decks, and then the troop deck, running the whole length of the ship, with a lower deck beneath, and below that again a lower hold. As throughout the ship, the troop deck was fitted with electric light. There was also abundance of natural light, and the most liberal provision for ventilation. The troop deck was divided into compartments by seven or eight water-tight doors. There was special accommodation for women and children with numerous bath-rooms, wash-houses, etc. Another compartment was designed for the hospital. At each end of the troop deck was a galley. In regard to the passenger accommodation

A PARTICULAR FEATURE

was that all the cabins were arranged in groups, each group having its own bath-rooms and sanitary arrangements. Both the first and second saloon smoking-rooms also were fitted with lavatories, while staircases led directly from these to the cabins, so that the passenger need not go out on deck, unless it is desired. In fact throughout the ship passages and stair cases were so arranged that it was possible to walk the whole length of the vessel under cover. The staircases, especially those leading to the troop deck were double the ordinary width to avoid any block by numbers of men passing up and down. To prevent her rolling she was fitted with enormous rolling chocks and these proved most successful. The first and second saloons were well fitted up, the decoration being of a bright and simple character. The vessel carried 22 boats, four of which were Berthon's collapsible boats, and four were Chambers' new patent boats, which were a combination of raft and boat. She was fitted with all the latest cargo appliances and among other things she had a crane capable of lifting 25 tons. Her steering gear was Brown's patent which dispenses with chains and their risk of breakage, the engine being connected with the teller itself, the apparatus being worked by a small telemotor from the bridge. All risk of wheel chains breaking was thus done away with, because there were no chains. The refrigerating machinery and electric dynamos on board were of the very latest and best patterns. The vessel had two steel masts but had only one huge funnel. She was entirely a new type of ship in being planned primarily as a troop transport, her forerunners in that service being of a somewhat hybrid character.

THE PLACE OF WRECK.

The following is an extract from Horsburgh's Directions for sailing the Eastern seas:—Tung-yung or Tung-ying, is the easternmost island on the Fuhkien Province coast; the Peak is in lat. 26° 23' N and lon. 12° 30 1-2 E, and elevated above the sea 855 feet. Its appearance is level and flat, with steep cliff shores, and off its S. W. extreme is a ledge of rocks. There is another small island half a mile to the N.-W. of it. They appear, however, as one, except on a N. E. by N or S. W. by S. bearing. Under this island there is good anchorage during the N. E. monsoon. North, half a mile from the eastern point of the western island, is a sunken rock. Tung-yung is a large village and fishing establishment on its western side. W.N.W., 19 miles from Tung Yung is a remarkable conical island, called Coney Island; it has reefs off its N. E, E., and S. E. points from a half to one and three quarters mile distant; with this exception, the channel between it and the two islands north of it is safe, and one and a half miles wide.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. WILLIAM DIDSBURY, Sheppard who has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. Harvey, was educated at the Hereford Cathedral School and New College Oxon; and joined the Service in October 1886, arriving in the country in December following when he was placed under the Collector of Belgaum. He subsequently worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum and Karwar, in which latter place he was in January 1892 appointed Forest Settlement Officer. For some time Mr. Shephard officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Kanara; and continued in that office till July 1894, when he was appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, in addition to his own duties. In April 1896, Mr. Sheppard was transferred to Dharwar, and subsequently to Bijapur as Personal Assistant to the Collector in November 1896; but for the greater portion of the time until January 1898, he acted at Kanara as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. On his return from three months' leave in September 1898, he was transferred to Poona, and officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar, Poona, and Political Agent Bhor. Mr Sheppard was decorated with the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind," first class, in May 1900. He proceeded to Europe on a year's furlough till June 1901; but is expected to return in time to relieve Mr. Harvey, who leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of the 4th May next.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A PARSI.

AT about 1-30 yesterday morning, Police Superintendent Lee Smith received information that a Parsi, named Nusserwanji Sorabji, a toddy shop-keeper, residing in a hut near Dadar had been assaulted with a billhook. Mr. Smith immediately went to the hut, and found the Parsi lying on a bed and bleeding from two large wounds on the neck, one of the left shoulder and one on each thumb. The superintendent bandaged him up and sent him to Hospital on a stretcher. It appears that the Parsi and his wife retired to rest about 9-30 last night, locking the door on the inside. Between 1 and 1-30 yesterday morning the woman heard her husband call out "I have been struck, I am dying." the wife thereupon raised an alarm, and the people who are living at the back of the hut went to her assistance. Neither the Parsi nor his wife saw any one in the room, nor do they suspecy any one. The assailant must have entered the room between the matting of the hut and a wall, as a piece of corrugated iron had been removed and must have escaped the same way leaving the billhook behind. The injured man is now lying in the hospital in a precarious state.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	11	10	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	12	8	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	11	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	9	15
G Mahim and Worli	16	13	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	78	59	190
Total plague deaths to date	94,488	78,816	
Same date last year	72	76	73

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Thursday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE REPORTED RE-OPENING OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

WITH every wish to make full allowance for the difficulties of special correspondents in South Africa, it is really time that their employers should insist upon more care being exercised by those gentlemen. To mention mildly one instance of their extreme recklessness, it is only necessary to refer to their misleading telegrams about the recent negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha. Day after day we were told that everything was proceeding most satisfactorily; that Botha was most conciliatory; that there was absolutely no hitch; and that a successful issue was practically certain. We had frequently been deceived by these gentlemen before, but the public memory is short, and it was generally felt that men possessing an ordinary sense of responsibility would not be so cocksure unless they were well-informed. But the sequence of events showed that they were anything but well informed, and hence the disappointment—I had almost written the painful shock caused by the announcement of the failure of the Middleburg meeting. After this it might have been thought we should be more cautious in future; but nearly every one seems to have accepted as gospel the news telegraphed by Reuter's Cape Town agent on Wednesday. "It is understood," we were informed, "that General Botha has re-opened negotiations in consequence of his recent visit to the Orange River Colony. He found that De Wet's intellect had become weakened, that the number of his followers was diminishing, and that his influence was waning. Botha realized also that De Wet was often not responsible for his action, and was a factor which could not be relied upon, and that a continuance of the campaign rested upon himself alone. Hence he decided to re-open the negotiations, which are now proceeding." In a subsequent message the same correspondent cabled:—

According to the latest information, General Botha is prepared to treat for peace on behalf of the entire Boer forces. During his recent interview with De Wet the latter refused to surrender, but his demeanour satisfied General Botha that he was mentally irresponsible, and as De Wet has hitherto been the only obstacle to the conclusion of peace, General-Botha is now desirous of re-opening negotiations. It is expected that, in the event of Botha's surrendering, De Wet will be easily dealt with, as his force is rapidly decreasing. All this was so circumstantial and generally presented with an air of such great reliability that our credulity was inexcusable. The only thing that raised doubts was the revival of the old story about De Wet's madness. We have been hearing the same thing for months past and more than one commentator in the Press has been reminded of the remark made by the Potentate whose incompetent generals made similar accusations against a great Captain of war. "Mad is he," was the reply, "then I wish he would bite some of you." To-day the Cape Town story is declared on what seems to be trustworthy authority to be absolutely unfounded and people are wondering what the censor is for if he does not prevent such reports being sent home. This, however, is to assume the possession by our military censors of a degree of intelligence experience throughout this war has hardly taught us to expect.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

The Toulon fetes have been watched with much interest in this country, and I can assure our Gallic friends without any nervous anxiety as to what may be the fruits of this renewal of the friendship between the two principal Latin races. We can afford to smile at such temporary aberration as even a generally sober paper like the "Journal des Debats" exhibits when it invites the Italian guests of France to unite with that country in considering the Mediterranean as a Latin lake "which it should really be." As the "Debats" has pertinently been reminded by an English critic, the Mediterranean does not happen to be a lake at all, but an important channel of communication between the West and the East. Moreover, it never has been under the control of the Latin races in modern times, "and if it were, only one race amongst them would derive much benefit from the fact." There is of course a good deal of wild talk, and if we are to believe some ingenious speculators, the visit of the Italian squadron to French waters means the disruption of the Triple Alliance. M. Blowitz probably expresses the real and only significance of the meeting, when he says that while the Toulon festivities indicate that misunderstanding between the two countries have vanished, it is quite futile to construct on this foundation any alteration on the existing grouping of European nations.

THE COOPER'S HILL QUESTION.

The *Times* threatens action in the House of Commons with reference to the unfortunate trouble at Cooper's Hill and thinks that the manner in which Lord George Hamilton has exercised his power is fairly open to Parliamentary criticism. To ask the Board of visitors to pronounce judgment in what was practically their own cause described as "not a very hopeful proceeding" and the result is by no means satisfactory to the leading journal. The failure on the part of both the President and the Board of Visitors to take into council the teaching staff at Cooper's Hill, upon whom—those spared as well as those dismissed—the scheme of reconstruction came like a bolt from the blue in December last, is mentioned as one of the points on which the report sheds no light. Moreover that document gives no information as to the part really taken by the Board of Visitors in the control of the college. "Is it true, as has been publicly stated, that their visits have been brief, infrequent, and formal? Is it true that they have had little communication at any time with the teaching staff? Is it true that Cooper's Hill is not self-supporting and efficient? The *Times* finally insists and insists on the great force on the necessity for the further inquiry promised by Lord George Hamilton being of an independent character. "We are," it says, "very doubtful as to the utility of placing the investigation in the hands of the present Board of Visitors, even when strengthened by three additional members to be nominated by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. Meanwhile, the discussion has not been wholly barren, though it has not availed to secure individuals against harsh treatment, or to remove the feeling that the cause of scientific education has been damaged and disparaged. Some remarkable admissions have been recorded, which fully justify the protest against the manner in which the reconstruction scheme at Cooper's Hill was disclosed and carried out. "It is clear to me"—these are Lord George Hamilton's words—"that the channels of communication between those actually teaching and those in authority over the teachers should be widened and quickened. Colonel Ottley himself, according to the report of the board of visitors, has "apologized" for the abruptness with which the notice of the Secretary of State's decision to dispense with their services was communicated to the gentlemen concerned. The promised inquiry ought to clear up more of the obscurities which still surround the whole question of Cooper's Hill; but we must express a hope that the Secretary of State will overcome his rather pedantic objection to a really independent investigation of all the facts by men not biased, albeit unconsciously, by their own position and action in the past. The opinion I hear expressed in many competent quarters is that things will not be satisfactory until the system of control is altogether altered. There are some things that a Government Department in Whitehall can do and do well. But managing a College is apparently not one of these things.

PREVENTION OF FAMINES.

The Easter Recess is a fine time for empirics and even for some who are not exactly empiric to advocate their pet theories. Then the demands on the space of the press are slack and people who could not in other circumstances stand a good chance of airing their opinions are almost sure of an innings. Among those to whom the hospitality of the columns of the "Times" has been opened during the present holiday season is that twentieth century Don Quixote, as he has been styled, the excellent and well-meaning Sir William Wedderburn. Not satisfied with his labours in connection with the long-drawn out Welby Commission, Sir William comes forward with a proposal for another inquiry, but on a somewhat different scale. His suggestion is, a national union should be formed, on a purely economic basis, having for its specific object "to investigate the causes of Indian famines and to determine by scientific methods the direction in which practically means of prevention may most usefully be sought." As regards the direction which the inquiry should take, he points to one economic fact of the highest importance, which he rightly says has not sufficiently occupied public attention. Hardly the worst months of the famine, and in the worst localities, there has never been a deficiency in the food supply. The difficulty has been an absence of rupees. They have no money, and, being hopelessly in debt to the moneylender, have lost their credit. Sir W. Wedderburn proceeds:—"In former times the cultivator had three sure and simple safeguards against famine—his domestic hoard of buried grain, his family ornaments, and (most important of all) his credit with the village money-lender, who is also the village grain dealer. Speaking from my own experience, I can say that 30 or 40 years ago the cultivator enjoyed the protection of these three safeguards. They are now all lost to him; the excellent custom of a domestic hoard has fallen into disuse; the family ornaments have long ago gone to the melting-pot; while his credit with the grain dealer is broken, because he already owes him far more than he can ever hope to pay. The consequence is that, although the bazaars are full of grain, the cultivator cannot purchase it, being destitute alike of coin and of credit." In the circumstances Sir William submits that the British people are bound to make some organized effort to understand the facts of the case; and that they are not justified in pronouncing Indian famines to be inevitable until they have carefully examined all reasonable proposals for a remedy. Not to be outdone another active "Indian reformer, Mr. Romesh Dutt, has just issued a phamphlet entitled "Indian Famines: their causes and Reversion," in which he sets forth his well known views. His remedies are what he calls "moderating the land tax" irrigation works, and of course "reduction of expenditure and the annual drain from India." In his "conclusion he commits himself to one or two rather sweeping assertions." "Facts and figures," he tells us show that Benevolent Despotisms has not worked satisfactorily for the people of India during a century and a half. It has brought about famines once every four or five years, the latest famines being the most widespread and the worst. It has drained India of an annual tribute estimated to represent the food of thirty millions of people. It has increased—but space prevents my continuing the quotation and Mr. Dutt only repeats arguments with which he has already made the public familiar. Although Englishmen have done better than any other nation could have done in the same circumstances—he makes this admission—things will not be right until the "exceeding modest reforms" he recommends are adopted. These "exceedingly modest reforms" include a wide extension of the system of election in "each Indian country" whatever an "Indian country" may be and the transformation of the Viceroy's Cabinet and the Secretary of State's Council, so that half of the members of each of those bodies shall consist of natives. Why half, I should have thought that Mr. Romesh Dutt would have been satisfied with a much smaller proportion; but like so many Indian reformers—he must cry for the unattainable instead of devoting his energies to the accomplishment of reforms that are practicable and for which the country is ripe.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The obituary of the past week is, I regret to say, an unusually heavy one, while it includes several who will be much missed beyond their own domestic circles. In Mr. William Woodall, who creditably filled subordinate posts in two Governments, the Liberal party loses a very genial representative who, if his health had been spared, might have looked forward some day to occupying a seat in the cabinet. Although a manufacturer in the Potteries and I believe a self-made man, Mr. Woodall was in point of culture at any rate above the average of the men of his class and although he was not brilliant his came amongst the "intellectuals" of the Savile Club, of which institution he had for many years been a member. He was also equally at home in the more Bohemian atmosphere of the Savage Club, and no one who was privileged to be present will ever forget the famous sandwich party he gave to the Savages at Queen Anne's Mansions in the season of 1885. In some of the notices of Mr. Woodall's death, it is mentioned that the Duke of Cambridge—Mr. Woodall was then Surveyor-General of Ordnance—as well as Mr. Chamberlain was at the famous gathering referred to. One more notable than either was also there. I refer to Mr. Gladstone, who entered into the spirit of the thing with characteristic throughness and as I distinctly remember displayed almost infantile curiosity at the conjuring tricks of Mr. Bertram. The late Bishop Creighton in an after-dinner speech once remarked in his customary subacid manner that men who attained to distinguished positions in life must often wonder "how the deuce they got there." Though he did not use those particular words. The reason why Mr. Woodall got on so well was, I should say, his unfailing geniality and unquestioned sincerity—qualities that can only be safely dispensed with if a man has genius or very exceptional ability.

Widespread sorrow has been caused by the death of Mr. George Smith, whose name will go down to posterity as the man to whose public spirit the British race now possesses a "Dictionary of National Biography" worthy of its past—an enterprise initiated and carried out by that worthy gentleman without any assistance from the State. It was generally supposed that when the last volume of that monumental work appeared a baronetcy or knight commandership would be conferred upon Mr. Smith and it is not using two strong language to apply the word "disgraceful" to the manner in which perhaps the greatest English publisher of our time was neglected by those, whose business it is to put the fountain of honour in motion. He himself felt this treatment very much and is said to have remarked to a friend "No one gets justice in this world." The present Government is not remarkable for its literary gifts, but it possesses two men of letters who ought to have seen that Mr. Smith's great sources to literature did not go unrewarded. It was probably mainly with the idea of giving Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour a gentle hint that Mr. Sidney Lee induced an illustrious personage to meet the principal contributors to the "Dictionary of National Biography" at a dinner held some time ago at the Carlton Hotel. If an exceedingly droll story that I heard at the time is true, as I believe it to be, even the illustrious personage in question when he sat down to that dinner had only a very hazy notion of the part taken by Mr. Smith in the production of the biographical dictionary. It may or may not be any consolation to his relatives and friends to read the following which appears in this morning's issue of the "Times":—"As comment has been made on the absence of any official recognition of Mr. Smith's eminence and public spirit, we may state that there is good reason to believe that, but for his lamented death, his name would have been included in the first list of non-military honours of the new reign." Oxford University in 1895 made some amends by conferring the honorary degree of M.A. on Mr. Smith and in 1897 he was acclaimed at the International Library Conference for his great work. Mr. Smith was known to an earlier generation as the founder of the "Cornhill Magazine," made famous by Thackeray's editorship and by the contributions of George Eliot as well as of other writers of eminence. Six years later he established the "Pall Mall Gazette" as a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen," and in 1880 handed it over as a marriage portion to his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Yate Thompson. An interesting anecdote showing the regard felt for Mr. Smith by his intimates is told by the "Times." When Sir John Millais, who was the long and close ally of Mr. Smith, both socially and professionally, lay on his death-bed in 1896 and the power of speech had left him, he wrote on a slate the words, "I should like to see George Smith, the kindest man and the best gentleman I have had to deal with." Very many, as the leading journal says, will echo such words as these

I have also to record the deaths of M. Constantine Stoiloff, ex Premier of Bulgaria; Sir Henry Wilmot who gained a V. C. for his services at Lucknow during the Mutiny; Admiral Sir George Wellesley, G.C.B., who had had a distinguished naval career; Colonel William Agg, a man of light and leading at Cheltenham and formerly of the 51st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Judge Leonard; Mr. Henry Bruce, well known in connection with the Carl Rosa Opera Company; Mr. Edgar Bruce, formerly of the Prince of Wales' Theatre; Miss Helen Forsyth, a favourite of the London Stage; Mr. Charles P. Clark, an American Railway magnate of the old school; Mr. Eden Upton Eldis, portrait painter and father of the Athenæum club; Dr. Decroix who was so prominently before the public 20 years ago, as the zealous advocate of horseflesh as an article of human diet; Mr. G. E. Noble, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Captain William Andrewes, formerly a popular commander in the P. and O. fleet; and Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, late British Agent at Shiraz.

CONTESTED MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for a fresh election in the Mandavi ward of the city, which took place in pandals erected in the open space between the Municipal buildings and the Tivoli Theatre. It will be remembered that Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar and Dr. A. G. Viegas were two of the successful candidates elected in this ward at the ratepayers' general elections, which took place on the 28th January last. Mr. Kurmalli Peerbhoy, one of the unsuccessful candidates in the ward, impeached the propriety of the election of the abovenamed two gentlemen; and after a protracted hearing before Mr. Chitty, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, the election was set aside. A fresh election of two members for the ward, therefore, became necessary; and four candidates came forward to contest the two vacant seats in the ward. These were Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Mr. Kermalli Peerbhoy, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed Suleman. The election commenced at 9 a. m. and continued till 6 p. m. Mr. J. Leask was the superintending polling officer, and he was assisted by fifteen polling officers and thirteen issuing clerks. The polling papers commenced to be issued at 8-30 a.m., and by 9 a. m, the serious work of the Election was set agoing. Groups of Mahomedans and Hindus were seen discussing the probabilities of the election in different parts of the Municipal pandals, and in the other pandals erected by some of the candidates themselves, canvassers were energetic in the special work assigned to them by their patrons; and bustle and excitement prevailed in all parts of the election camp. The Mahomedan element seemed to be predominant. The superintending polling officer has had a busy time of it in the heat which was found oppressive. More than a dozen Christian, Hindu, and Mahomedan ladies appeared before the polling officer to register their votes. The vendors of cooling drinks who had their booths placed outside the limits of the camp, appeared to be doing profitable business. About midday, when an approximate idea of the voting could be obtained, Mr. Abdul Karim and Mr Karmalli seemed to have had a good start. The former had polled about 151 votes, the latter about, 129 votes; Rao Bahadur Vandeker about 103 votes and Dr. Viegas about 81 votes.

In the afternoon Rao Bahadur Vandekar, who had till then polled about 207 votes, retired in favour of his friend Dr. Viegas, Mr. Abdul Karim easily maintained the lead he had taken; but then ensued a close neck-to-neck struggle between Mr Kurmalli and Dr. Viegas. Between 3 and 4 p. m., the polling was understood to stand approximately as follows:—Mr. Abdul Karim, 353 votes; Mr. Karimali, 296 votes, and Dr. Viegas, 282 votes; At 5 p. m. the polling stood approximately as follows:—Mr. Abdul Karim, 381 votes, Mr. Kurmalli, 359 votes; and Dr. Viegas, 340 votes, At the close of the poll at 6 p. m., the result stood as follows: Mr. Abdul Karim 402 votes, Mr. Karimalli 386 votes and Dr. Viegas, 372 votes.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office, on Thursday, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report said:—

Gentlemen:—In proposing the adoption of your Directors' Report and the Accounts for 1900 which, having been circulated, I would ask you to take as read, I should like to take the opportunity of supplementing the Report with some further particulars which may prove of interest to you.—First, as regards additional capital you will have seen from the report that your Directors having obtained the sanction of Government to raise a debenture loan of 10 lacs at 4 per cent. per annum, offered 6 lacs of this to the public last August at a minimum of 98 and these were all taken up by the end of November. I think you will agree with me in thinking this very satisfactory for the Company, considering that the Port Trust 4 per cent. loan and Municipal 4 percent. loan floated at the same time, realized an avarage of 97 and 96, respectively. We were obliged to renew one of our loans, that for 4 lacs which fell due in August, for 15 months up to the 23rd November 1901 at 4 3-4 per cent per annum owing to the Debentures not having been taken up by then, but as soon as the money came in from the Debentures in December we placed 4 lacs on fixed deposit against security at 5 per cent. per annum up to the 20th November 1901, so that the Company are not losers in any way by the transaction. As regards the final cost of the line I regret I am unable to give you any further particulars to-day as we have not yet received the completion shedule from the B. B. & C. I. Railway but when it is received you may rest assured that it will be very carefully considered by the Directors in your interests and any extra expenditure asked for will be carefully enquired into before sanction is accorded, working expenses. You will see from the Report before you that the maximum charge is now 44 per cent. of the gross earnings and it is unnecessary for me to say anything further except to congratulate the shareholders on what I consider a most favourable arrangement for the Company. Traffic—You will see from the Report that the gross receipts for the first half year amounted to Rs. 409,709. This was chiefly caused by the enormous traffic in grass caused by the famine and is a source of revenue which cannot be depended upon in ordinary years. The receipts for the second half year, Rs. 257,325 are at first sight somewhat disappointing, but it must be remembered that a year following on a famine is always a bad one for Railways, as they have neither the inward grain traffic caused by the famine, nor do they get the normal outward traffic owing to stocks being depleted and the crops probably not much more than sufficient for local needs. I think, therefore, you will agree with me that we cannot take the year 1900-01 as a criterion of what the traffic will be on our Railway. Personally I believe strongly in the future prosperity of the line and I feel sure that in another year or two, given good rains, we shall see a great expansion in the traffic. The fact that the receipts this year from the 1st January to 9th March are Rs. 132,119 against Rs. 140,637 for the corresponding period last year and that this year we have no grass traffic to help us and very little of the Cotton traffic point to a steady development in traffic generally. I should like to refer especially to the Cotton traffic which this season has been disappointing and we have not secured the share we hoped to. We must, however, remember that vested interests die hard and that until we have presses and ginning factories adjacent to our own stations we cannot expect to stop the Cotton going to Dhulia which has for years been the Cotton market for Khandeish and where presses and factories abound and which is now connected by rail with Chalisgaon. One press is already in the course of erection at Dondaicha and there are two ginning factories there and also one factory at Nardana and two at Bardoli but more presses are wanted especially at Nardana where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the line and by which the Cotton is carted to Dhulia from Shirpur, one of the largest cotton centres. I have no hesitation in saying that any Press erected there or at Shirpur should do very well. At Bardoli also a Press should do very well. I mention these facts so that you will understand why this year we have secured so little of the Cotton traffic and to show that the building up of traffic in a country where the people think nothing of carting their produce 30 or 40 miles, is not a matter which can be accomplished in a few months, but takes time and a lot of hard work. In this connection I should like to express my thanks to the B. B. & C. I. Railway officials who have done all in their power to develop the traffic. They have arranged for a Carting Agency at Shirpur to induce merchants to send their Cotton to Nardana and they have reduced rates for loose cotton as an inducement to Merchants to use our line instead of sending it all to Dhulia. They have also got District Traffic Inspectors canvassing traffic on the various sections and I can say from my personal experience, having been all over the line last week, that the working Agency are doing everything in their power to develop the traffic in all directions. Another matter I wish to refer to is that of through traffic. You will have seen from the Report that the G. I. P. section between Amalner and Julgaum was only opened for goods traffic on the 4th April and closed again from the 1st June until the 15th November and was not opened at all for passenger traffic during the year. I am glad to inform you that this section was opened yesterday for third class passengers and I am informed that the bridge over the Girna, the construction of which has caused all the delay, will be completed and opened on the 1st May after which there will be no further obstruction to through traffic and I think when this is done we may safely reckon on a considerable increase on both passengers and goods. There is just one other matter I should like to mention. During the past year we have received several complaints and suggestions from shareholders with reference to the working of the line. I should like to point out to these shareholders and to any others who may think it is our duty as agents to supervise the working of the line that under our agreement with the Secretary of State we have nothing whatever to do with the working of the line. In our agreement it is distinctly stated that the Secretary of State shall work and maintain the line through the working Agency, i.e., the B. B. & C. I. Railway and that our Company shall not interfere or be concerned with such business. We have, of course, the right, if we think the B. B. & C. I. Railway are not attending to our interests properly, to appeal to the Secretary of State, but speaking from my own experience I would say that our shareholders' interests are very well looked after by the working Agency who have always shewn themselves ready to do everything in their power to assist the development of our traffic and will, I am sure, continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas seconded the proposition and in doing so said: "That he had been all over the line 4 months ago and confirmed what the chairman had said about the want of presses and ginning factories at Nardana and elsewhere. At Nardana he had seen as many as 400 carts of cotton in one day going along the road to Dhulia and it only required presses and factories to secure all this traffic for our own line. It was in his opinion, only a matter of time to secure the cotton traffic and this would alone be sufficient to pay a 4 per cent. dividend. At Fort Songad, Vyara and other stations he looked for goods traffic in timber and seeds."

In reply to a question from a shareholder the chairman stated that interest would in future be paid half yearly as was done in the case of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway.

The report was adopted unanimously.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. L. R. W. Forrest for the work he had done in London in connection with the new arrangement regarding the working expenses was proposed by Mr. N. M. Guzdar and seconded by Mr. A. J. Cursetjee and carried unanimously.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was re-elected a Director and Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, were re-elected Auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PATTISON'S LIMITED DEVELOPMENT.

TWO BROTHERS ARRESTED.

ROBERT and Walter Pattison, the managing directors of the firm of Pattisons, Limited, whisky distillers and blenders, Leith, which failed in 1899 with a deficiency which was at the time estimated to amount to over £30,000, were arrested on April 11. The case has been under the consideration of the Crown authorities for several months. The charges have not yet been made public, but they are, it is believed, connected with the flotation of Pattison, Elder and Co., into Pattisons, Limited. Mr. Tait, one of the liquidators of Pattisons, Limited, stated at a meeting of the creditors of the company, last September, that Pattison Elder and Co. had never made any profit, though statements submitted to shareholders of Pattisons, Limited, showed a profit of £111,000. The case is not likely to come before the Court for some weeks. The brothers were examined yesterday in private in the Sheriff's Chambers, and were afterwards released on bail.

An Edinburgh correspondent telegraphs that the charges against Robert and Walter Pattison, of Pattison (Limited are four in number, and deal with the flotation of the company bill transactions, alleged inflation of stock, and alleged illegal transactions with the creditors.

INCIDENT OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO ADEN.

There is a mad Arab "Fakir" in Aden who is generally known by the name of the mad mullah of Aden This worthy preaches to his deciples what he himself cannot practice. It appears that he suddenly came to know that the great King's son had come to Aden and landed, and felt rather indignant at his actually not being invited to the reception. When the Royal Highnesses had gone to camp, this fanatic with a green flag in one hand and some dirty bits of newspaper in the other, rushed into the reception shed and took a chair in spite of the police. He caused some amusement amongst the spectators by shewing his indignation at the idea of the sepoys trying to turn him out. K. B. Muncherji C. I. E. the Assistant Resident present on the spot had to order an Inspector to remove him by force.—"Aden Weekly Gazette.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F W Egerton, B	Lieut-Gen W W Briscoe, C B
Mr D C Johnstone, B Cov	Lieut-Col W A D O'Malley
Mr W J Brosnan, B	Lieut-Col H J J Middleton
Mr C F Chadburn, B	Major J Kirkpatrick
Mr H H Haines, B	Major W H D Rich
Mr H G.H Keene, B	Major J Strachey
Mr J Brabson, B	Major J R Dunlop-Smith
Mr A E Ross, B	Capt J C D Pinney
Mr G Peche, B	Capt H Thacker
Mr J B Bilderbeck, M	Capt G E N Priestley
Mr J A McIver, Bo	Capt G F R Forbes
Mr O J Holdway, Bo	Capt R G Burton

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W T Collins, B, 6 mo M C	Mr J D Montague, Bo, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr J C Lyle, M, 2 mo furl	Capt T W Lightfoot, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H Sharp, B	Mr H F Beale, Bo
Mr E L Cappel, C I E, Bo Cov	Major E C Thwayte
	Capt D B Thomson

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

I LEARN from a reliable source, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," that Signor Zanardelli distinctly assured Count von Bulow that Italy was determined to continue as a member of the Triple Alliance, and that there was not one single statesman in Italy who desired to sever his country's relations under that treaty, as they all felt that the nation's interests were best served by a close alliance with Germany and Austria, such as that which had for so long existed. The meeting between the two statesmen was extremely cordial. Count von Bulow on his side was able to reassure Signor Zanardelli as to Germany's intentions with regard to Italian exports to this country. The German Chancellor has not fully made up his mind to communicate, *urbi et orbi* his final determination concerning the commercial treaties in general, but it may be taken now for granted that nothing is to be done calculated to injure Italian prospects. In this connection I may mention a rumour that Kaiser Wilhelm most distinctly, in a recent conversation, gave the Agrarian party in this country to understand that they need not expect the duty on corn to be raised above five marks.

The "Cologne Gazette" reiterates the assurance that each partner in the Triple Alliance is at liberty to cultivate the most cordial relations with Powers outside that combination—Italy, for example, with France, and Germany with Russia. In this connection the Rhenish organ alludes to the aspirations entertained in certain quarters in favour of a "rapprochement" between Great Britain and Russia. The foreign policy pursued by Lord Salisbury is attacked as having been conducted to persistently on Palmerstonian lines, in the belief that England would always be able to get other Powers to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. The view is expressed that until the principle of "Do ut des" finds more acceptance with English public opinion, any "rapprochement" between Great Britain and another Power can only be of a temporary character.

In its Easter number the "Neues Wiener Journal" publishes the opinion of several prominent Frenchmen on the Triple Alliance.

The Comte de Mouy, formerly French Ambassador in Rome is convinced that by incorporating Italy in the Triple Alliance Prince Bismarck's main object was the isolation of France. He inquired whether notwithstanding all assurances at present forthcoming from Rome, there was not ground to suspect that the treaties among the three Powers contained certain clauses directed against France. If Italy remained in the Alliance it would not be easy for her thoroughly to reassure France. No mutual advantages secured through commercial treaties by Italy and France would suffice to remove mistrust on the part of the latter. The Comte de Mouy remarked that it was not customary to form an alliance against a Power with which you sought to establish lasting and profitable commercial relations. It was his "absolute conviction" that the Triple Alliance was chiefly directed against France.

M. Edouard Lockroy, formerly Minister of Marine, observed that the Italian people now realised that the advantages which they had procured by joining the Triple Alliance were by no means proportionate to the financial burden it imposed upon them. He had for some time past remarked this revolution of feeling, and notably last year during a journey through Italy, it had chiefly benefited Austria-Hungary. The financial and commercial difficulties of Italy had produced a healthy reaction amongst the Italian population of Austria. M. Lockroy, who had visited the Trentino and Trieste last year, had ascertained that the "Italia Irredenta" movement was rapidly diminishing. The population of the South Tyrol found themselves much better off from an economic standpoint than the Italians beyond the Alps. The Triple Alliance had secured peace for Italy, but she might obtain the same advantages with France, and avoid the heavy financial sacrifices imposed on her at present.

M. Joseph Reinach, the former member of the Chamber of Deputies, pronounced himself strongly in favour of a comprehensive commercial treaty between France and Italy. The closer their commercial relations the better would be their political understanding. France could contemplate with indifference the renewal of the Triple Alliance. It had been proclaimed as a pact of peace and had so far proved itself to be such.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The fetes in connection with the visit of the Italian Squadron to Toulon are chronicled without much commention Berlin, as the political aspects of the visit had already been discussed and discounted. The "National Zeitung" says:—

Neither in St. Petersburg nor in Paris have those far-reaching schemes been definitively abandoned which constitute a menace to the position of Italy as a Mediterranean Power, and even to the unity of the young kingdom. But French, and especially Russian Statesmen, have at present their hands full in East Asia and cannot, in the meantime, even entertain the idea of an alteration in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. . . In these circumstances, Italy does not need the assurance of England's support so absolutely and urgently as in former years. She can now move somewhat greater freedom, although a close understanding with Great Britain, involving in certain eventualities the cooperation of the two Powers, will always remain one of the most important necessities of the international position of Italy.

In an article on the visit of the Italian Squadron to Toulon, the Vienna "Fremdenblatt" says:—

It demonstrates the weight which Italy attaches to the cultivation of friendly relations with France, and to the outward manifestation of them. These friendly relations between the two Powers are in no way new, and have for some time replaced their former cool attitude towards each other. Italy's entry into the Central European alliance was regarded by the French as a sort of menace, and the Parisian Press represented the matter for years as if an attack on France by Germany and Italy were planned. As, however, no such attack has ensued since the existence of the Triple Alliance, this view had to be gradually abandoned, and the simple and obvious truth, that the alliance was only concluded in order to increase the security of the allied States, could no longer be contested, In consequence, the tone of the French Press has for some years become more cordial, and a response on the Italian side was not wanting. This state of things is the more satisfactory at a time when, in the Far East, all the Powers are taking concerted action at any rate in essentials. When Germans and Frenchmen are fighting side by side against the Chinese, it is only right and proper that in Europe two neighbouring peoples should greet each other heartily.

The "Neue Freie Presse" expresses itself in a similar strain, and goes on to say:

Friendly visits between Powers which belong to different groups can be exchanged without affecting thereby the great international constellations. A diminution of the tension between the great groups does not signify a loosening of cohesion within each group. The festivities at Toulon will arouse, in Vienna and Berlin, no feelings but those of satisfaction at the gradual disappearance of an antagonism of feeling, if not of interests. Italy abides in the Triple League, and does not think of sacrificing to her improved relations with France her adherence to it. This is a postulate of political logic; for how would Italy stand if she joined France and the Dual Alliance, in the event of a Clerical Government coming into power in France, and reopening the question of Rome and the Vatican? The possession of Rome is vital to the Italian Monarchy. It is the symbol of Italian unity; and on the day when the Papal flag should fly again from the Capitol, not only the Monarchy, but united Italy as well, would be buried. Moreover, by an Alliance with France, the ally of Russia, the continuance of friendly relations with England—in view of the daily increasing antagonism between Russia and Great Britain—would be put completely out of the question. Italy has to-day to look to England for the protection of her harbours under all circumstances; and if Italy lost the support of the British fleet she would be absolutely at the mercy of her French ally. What that would mean every Italian politician who remembers the Tariff war with France will know

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The "Novosti" holds out the hand of friendship to England in an article which declares that all the ill-feeling against Russia which in England from time to time arises to the surface is produced artificially; that Russia has not the slightest intention of attacking India, as those responsible for the ill-will to Russia keep foolishly asserting, and that, properly regarded, England and Russia are complementary to one another:—

All conscientious English writers must acknowledge that the legend of a natural antagonism between Russia and England is based on an obvious misunderstanding. Russia and England are quantities impossible to measure with the same rule—at any rate, in the sense of their respective stages of culture. They may very well help out one another but were never intended to be placed in everlasting conflict and rivalry one to another.

History, says the Russian paper, has now give Russia what is her due, free access to the ocean and her new position on the Pacific is no more dangerous to England than is the similar position of the United States on the shores of the same ocean. Russia has quite enough of her own affairs to attend to, and has no time to interfere with England in every direction and in all her undertakings. The world is large, and there is room enough in it for both these Great Powers case In the Chinese Question the position of Russia is a natural as that of England. Both Powers have own spheres of influence, founded on the natural course of history. Russia in Manchuria, and England in the valley of the Yang-tse. Thus the mutual relations of England and Russia cannot, and ought not, to give rise to any misunderstanding or differences. It is in this direction that the relations between the two countries should be developed by the friendly efforts of the two Governments and of the Press.

As has frequently been the case of late, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" the "Novosti" in this article takes a line of its own, and there are no signs that the feelings here expressed are general.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Yachts handicap (2nd) race for Colonel H W Boyd's Cup to start with time in hand, first yacht going at about 2-15.

Course No 3, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, and round Sunk Rock, leaving both to starboard; round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 10 miles.

Yacht.	Owner.
Pixie	Mr E H Smetham
Nanta	Mr G T W Oliver
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Forella	Mr J T R Scovell

Ship's boats (service rig) race to start at 3 o'clock.

Course No 6, viz, from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·6 miles.

Boat.	Entered by.
R I M Dockyard cutter	Mr A Mitchell
H M S Magdala's cutter	Mr D O Keefe

There will be no race unless at least three boats start.

'Tomtit' class ordinary race and 'Tomtit' class handicap (2nd) race for Colonel Boyd's Cup at 3-30.

Course No 6, viz, same as above.

Boat.	Owner.
Meg	Mr C H Byrne
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibbs

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF PIETERSBURG.

PLUMER TAKES SIXTY PRISONERS.

LANCERS CAPTURED IN CAPE COLONY.

(From the mail papers of April 5 to 12).

General Plumer, who left Pretoria on March 25 occupied Pietersburg early on Monday morning. "Acting-President" Schalk Burger and the other officials have, it is asserted, removed to Leydsdorp, which is the centre of a small goldmining district lying east of Pietersberg, and south of the Zoutpans berg range.

Pietersberg is a town 240 miles north of Pretoria with which it is connected by railway. It is the chief town of the Zoutpansberg districts and the Low Country Goldfields. Pietersberg has a population of some 3,000, and after Mr. Kruger's flight to Europe was made the headquarters of the Boer Government—such as there was—under Mr. Schalk Burger. This is the first time Pietersberg has been occupied by the British. It is the most northerly town of any importance in the Transvaal. The Boers have now lost control of the only railway which remained in their hands.

De Wet is reported to be west of Heilbron with Steyn. Louis Botha, who has been staying with De Wet, has returned to the Transvaal.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener was issued on Friday by the War Office:—

Pretoria, April 5.—Plumer occupied Piet Potgieter's Rust without opposition. French captured another pom-pom. This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in south-eastern district. He has also taken a considerable number of prisoners, wagons, cattle, etc. A portion of Boers Bands have crossed river from Cape Colony into Orange River Colony.

Pretoria, April 7.—The British forces occupied Pietpotgietersrust yesterday without having met with the opposition expected at Makapanspoort.—Reuter.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Pretoria, in a message dated Saturday, says that the news from Colonel Plumer's column continues satisfactory. He is now only a day's march from Pietersburg.

The "Mail's" correspondent states that the Pietersburg railway has been slightly damaged by the enemy.

A despatch received in Brussels from Lourenco Marques states (says the "Morning Post") that the Boer forces are about to abandon Pietersburg and withdraw northward without attempting to oppose the advance of General Plumer's column.

Pietpotgietersrust, the point reached by General Plumer on Saturday, is sixty-eight miles south of Pietersburg. Makapanspoort, where opposition was expected, is a gloomy gorge through the mountains, the scene of many conflicts between Boers and natives.

The War Office published the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, April 8, 2 p.m.—Pulmer occupied Pietersburg. Opposition slight. Lieutenant Walker and one man killed; Lieutenant Sale severely wounded; all of Imperial Bushmen.

Boers evacuated town night before Plumer's arrival, blowing up two truck-loads of ammunition. We captured two engines and 39 trucks. Byng captured 10 prisoners, 50 horses, and depot of Boer stores at Bosmanskop, near Smithfield, Orange River Colony. Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War;—

Pretoria, April 9, 5 p.m.—Plumer took sixty prisoners and a 7-pouder gun at Pietersburg, destroyed 210,000 rounds small-arm ammunition, and 1,000 rounds 7-pounder ammunition, and a considerable amount of powder and dynamite.

GALLANT BUSHMEN.

The "Dayly Telegraph" correspondent at Nylstroom says that the Boers are trekking north. The prisoners taken report that Beyers and Villiers are in command. On Sunday night the Boers mined the line, damaging a construction train to the north of Potgieterrust. On Sunday eight Bushmen captured the Iron Pass, (which is the key to Pietersburg, driving off a party of forty burghers and securing several prisoners. Two of the Bushmen were wounded. Both have been recommended by General Plumer for their gallantry.

THE BOERS' NEXT MOVE.

It is reported from Dr. Leyds's quarters in Brussels that the Boer forces which have abandoned Pietersburg are about to withdraw to Zoutpansberg in the extreme north of the Transvaal. In this part of the country (says the Post's correspondent) malaria, dysentery, and typhus are raging, and the district, moreover, is infested with the dreaded tsetse fly. The absence of railway communication will materially increase the difficulty of provisioning the British forces. For many months past Pietersburg (said a recent writer in the Natal Witness) has been supplying the various commandos with provisions, and only a short time previous to my departure a consignment of salt was sent to Delary. There are two grand mills in the place, and these have been kept busy throughout the war grinding mealies and wheat for the commandos. While the Government was at Bothasberg, which is 20 miles from Roos Senekal, Pietersburg has had regular communication with the various commandos, and I have even seen proclamations which have been issued by Louis Botha at Ermelo. You must remember that the Boers have had uninterrupted possession of 120 miles of railway—that is, from Pietersburg to Warm Baths—and the railway has, I am bound to say, done excellent service. Coal ran out some time ago, but wood has been used for fuel with good results. The chief reason why Pietersburg has been selected as the seat of Government, I think, is that the Boers if pressed can easily fall back on the Mogato Mountains, or hope to escape over the Portuguese or Rhodesian borders. Then, again, there is a considerable tract of excellent winter veld, the importance of which, depend upon it, the Boers have not lost sight of. What the British military authorities ought to realise is that the Transvaal Government is a living force, having still remarkable influence on the burghers in the field. Once catch the Government and the war must collapse."

BOER TRAIN WRECKING NEAR MAJUBA.

On Tuesday morning a Boer commando several hundred strong wrecked the railway line near Mount Prospect, in Natal, 20 miles north of Newcastle and close to Laing's Nek. The enemy looted the trucks and then set them on fire. General Campbell's column, which was on its way down to Ladysmith by train—its destination being Harrismith, in the Orange River Colony—happened to be close at hand, and at once proceeded to the scene of the explosion. On their appearance the Boers retired to the hills.

Newcastle, April 3.—In the affair at Mount Prospect yesterday the Boers retired behind Majuba on the approach of our troops. A patrol which was sent from Charlestown to intercept their retreat killed two Boers and wounded one. There were no casualties on our side. Owing to the action of the train officials in backing the burning trucks to Mount Prospect, where water was available, a considerable quantity of stores was saved. O'Neil, of 1881 fame, near whose farm the affair took place, was arrested by the military. Traffic was resumed late yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

Standerton, April 3.—The enemy's loss is reported to be eleven killed and a large number wounded. The engine-driver of the goods train was relieved of of his watch, money and boots and forced by the raiders to carry a bag of flour to the carts which they had in waiting. He, however, was subsequently released. Mears. under whom the train wreckers acted is the commandant who has been lately active about Standerton, His laagar is at Verszammelsberg on the Klip River, whence it is said he came into Natal through Allemans Pass. Another small commando, about fifty strong, under Commandant De Lange, is moving about Piettrand. Still a third commando is reported to be located at Amersfoort—Central News.

Vryheid, April 8.—On the 5th Grobelar's commando, about 800 strong, attempted to get north between Vryheid and Zululand. General Aldeoson took up a position at Scheepers Nek, effectually stopping any attempt by the Boers to get between here and Dundee. The commandoes have now split into small parties.—Reuter.

GENERAL KNOX'S MARCH.

Vryheid, April 9.—General Knox's column marched brough here this morning.—Reuter.

LOOTING BY BOERS AT INGOGO.

Durban, April 10.—It is reported that 150 Boers belonging to the commando which recently attacked a train at Mount Prospect, appeared at Ingogo at midnight on the 7th inst. After flooting the hotel and stores the enemy set fire to the promises and then decamped.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF LANCERS BY THE BOERS.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War.

Pretoria, April 8.—A detachment of about 100 men 5th Lancers and 32nd Company Imperial Yeomanry under Captain Bretherton, was attacked ten miles north of Aberdeen, in Cape Colony, by 400 Boers. After resisting from daybreak till 11 o'clock, our force was surrounded and captured, 25 escaping.

Capetown, April.—It is officially announced that a force of the enemy attacked a post held by a detachment of about 100 men consisting of 5th Lancers, Imperial Yeomanry, and Brabant's Horse, north of Abredeen. The detachment, after stubborn resistance, surrendered to superior numbers. A patrol of five and twenty escaped in the dense bush.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE TREATMENT OF COLONIAL REBELS.

Capetown, April 9.—The official Gazette to day publishes a notice warning colonists that acts of rebellion committed after the 12th last, will not be tried under the Special Tribunals Act of last session but under the old common law, the penalties provided for which include capital punishment or any fine or term of imprisonment which an ordinary Court may impose.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PEACE ENVOY SHOT BY BOERS.

Capetown, April 4.—News has reached here that another of the Peace Envoys, Mr. Meyer de Kock, was shot by the Boers at Belfast on February 12, after trial for high treason.—Reuter.

The "Bloemfontein Post" publishes particulars of the execution of Mr. De Kock.

M. De Kock, realising the uselessness of further resistance after the fall of Pretoria, surrendered at that town, and was instrumental in forming the Burgher Peace Committee, of which he was elected president. Subsequently he was allowed to return to Belfast to work in the interests of peace in his own district. On January 21 he undertook to deliver a despatch from General Botha, and accordingly left Belfast under the white flag. On reaching the Boer lines he was taken prisoner and tried for high treason at Roossenekal, the evidence consisting of the papers found on his person relating to meetings of the Peace Committee at Pretoria. He was pronounced guilty and sentenced to death, and subsequently a despatch from General Viljoen announced that he had been executed. The above particulars are telegraphed by the Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

THE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

The Cape Government reports that Scheepers' commando has divided. The larger portion, under Scheeper's, is clinging to the mountains on the Aberdeen-Murraysburg road, an extremely difficult country to operate in. A patrol of the 3rd Brabant Horse, under Major Arbuthnot, was captured in the dense bush early last week. This is in addition to the captured Lancers and Yeomanry. Commandant Fouche has been kept moving in the Murraysberg and Richmond districts. He is apparently awaiting instructions from Scheepers, and invariably avoids an engagement. Part of the invading commandos being driven north intended to swim across the Orange River, but failed. Some eventually crossed at Onbefontein, being aided by one boat. They were attacked on the north bank, and scattered, fleeing to the north.

REMARKABLE BRITISH MOBILITY.

Colonel Gorringe's column has arrived at Rosmead to refit (says Reuter) after three months of extraordinarily hard trekking. During that period the force never slept twice in the same place, except on one occasion. The column consists almost entirely of Colonials of splendid physique and hardihood, who are mounted on Colonial horses. The longest day's march of the force was fifty-three miles, though on one day the right flank accomplished sixty miles. During the three months, the average daily trek has been thirty-one and a half miles. In the attempt to save Pearston, when that place was threatened by the Boers, Colonel Gorringe's men covered seventy-four miles in forty hours, crossing on the way the precipitous Coetzeenberg by a broad path, with guns and all necessary equipment. It is difficult to imagine that greater feats of mobility than these have been accomplished during the war, either by Britions or Boers. The column has hung on to the Boers like a blood hound, allowing them no time for rest or recruiting.

GAINSBOROUGH'S "DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE."

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PICTURE.

We have received the following statement:—The portrait by Gainsborough of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen from the premises of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons so long ago as 1877, has been discovered; and we understand that within a short time it will again be in the possession of the well-known firm in Bond-street.

The Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland-yard ascertained that the stolen canvas was hidden in a town in the western States of America, and the English officials, acting in conjunction with Mr. W. A. Pinkerton, of the National Detective Agency of Chicago, informed Messrs. Agnew of the fact. One of the partners immediately proceeded to America for the purpose of identifying the picture, and he is now on his way to London with it in his custody.

It will be remembered that this painting was purchased at the Wynn Ellis sale for £10,605, a sum which up to that date was the highest ever paid at Christie's for a single picture. The canvas was cut of its frame one night while on exhibition in Bond-street, and all efforts hitherto proved fruitless to discover it.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, Mr. C. Moreland Agnew arrived at his residence, Westbourne-terrace, bringing from America the long-lost portrait. The picture was removed from the train at Willesden for safety and was at once taken to Messrs. Agnew's bankers. Mr Moreland Agnew told a Press representative that he had not the slightest doubt about the genuineness of the picture. It was slightly smaller than when stolen, some of the margin having been removed, but he was quite convinced that it was the real article. He added that he went out to the States about three weeks ago, owing to a communication from the police, to see whether he could identify the painting. This he had done at Chicago. It was explained with reference to the terms of the official notice given above that it was prepared for issue to the Press some time ago, but in the meantime the discovery of the picture got into the papers in America and here, and hence the official version was held back. Mr. W. Lockett Agnew said that he had seen the picture which his cousin had brought over, and he was certain that it was the one stolen from his firm. It was in a beautiful state of preservation. He warmly acknowledged the services rendered by Scotland-yard. Three weeks ago the officials there told his firm that they could hand the picture over, but that some one must be sent to America to identify it. His partner was the person to do that, and so he proceeded to the States. On Thursday, March 28, the painting was conveyed to Chicago; his partner saw it and identified it, and proceeded with it to New York, arriving there on Friday night. On the Saturday he left by the Etruria for home, having the picture in his possession. Mr. Lockett Agnew said that there was no foundation for the story about his firm's having paid a reward of £5,000 for the recovery of the painting; it would not amount to £1,000; in fact, he did not think they would have to pay much.

A Reuter telegram, dated New York, April 8, states:—The circumstances of the recovery of Gainsborough's lost Duchess are as follows:—

Detective William Pinkerton was in conversation with Pat Sheedy when the latter related the manner in which he had been able to repay an obligation which has rested on him for years, and mentioned the name of the man to whom he had been indebted. At this point Pinkerton exclaimed:—"That is the man who stole the Gainsborough." Sheedy immediately volunteered to secure the return of the picture if proper arrangements could be made. Sheedy said his friend had turned over a new leaf and was now living honestly in England. He was the father of children who were nearly grown up and were ignorant of their father's offence. Sheedy first exacted a promise from Pinkerton that no attempt should be made to discover the indentity of his friend while Sheedy was opening the negotiations. He made a trip to England and found that his friend was more than willing to permit the return of the picture, He thought, however, that he was entitled to £5,000. This proposition was made to Mr. Moreland Agnew, who directed that all further communication should be addressed to Scotland yard. At this juncture the matter was placed in the hands of Detective Robert Pinkerton, with whom Sheedy had hitherto conducted the negotiations. Immunity for the thief was promised, and he came to the United States. Mr. Agnew being convinced that there was a prospect of the return of the painting, he came to the United States by the Etruria, accompanied by his wife; £5,000 was placed in Sheedy's hands, and he obtained possession of the picture, which was concealed in a trunk with a false bottom The transfer was made on March 27, at the hotel in Chicago. According to the "Herald" an understanding was entered into by those aware of the transaction whereby Sheedy received a reward of £2,000. The "Herald" also states that the police say that the man who stole the picture is named Adam Worth, or Wirth, and is well known to Scotland-yard. An afternoon paper states that the thief was not at the hotel when the picture was delivered. As soon as Mr. Agnew had identified the picture the money was paid over to a gambler, who was there pledged not to reveal the name of the thief, or that of the gambler who had acted as go-between.

April 10.

The recovery of this famous picture was placed beyond all possible doubt by the official statement which we published yesterday. Its restoration to the rightful owners makes really the third sensational chapter in the remarkable history of the portrait. A reference to "The Times" of Monday, May 8, 1876, will show how much interest its appearance in the sale-room excited:—

"The sale of the modern pictures belonging to the Wynn Ellis collection on Saturday last created such a sensation as has never been experinced in the picture world of London. Throughout the week the pictures had attracted a considerable number of visitors, but on the day preceding the sale the interest came to a climax, and crowds filled the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods all day. Any one passing the neighbourhood of St. James's-square might well have supposed that some great lady was holding a reception, and this, in fact, was pretty much what was going on within the gallery in King-street. All the world had come to see a beautiful duchess, created by Gainsborough, and so far as we could observe, they all came, saw, and were conquered by her fascinating beauty."

The history of the portrait, so far as it was known was told by the auctioneer when it was placed on the easel in being put up her competition. It was sold by a Mrs. Magennis in 1839 for £50 to Mr. Bentley, a picture restorer and dealer, and Bentley sold it to Mr. Wynn Elis for 60 guineas. The bidding started at 1,000 guineas, and the penultimate bid of 10,000 guineas was made by Mesrs. Christie on behalf of the then Earl of Dudley, who was abroad at the time of the sale; but on Messrs. Agnew's further advance of 100 guineas it became their property. It was removed to Messrs. Agnew's premises in Old Bond-street, and its sudden disappearance formed what may be described as the second sensational chapter in its career. It has been "discovered" nearly a dozen times since that period, but only by the newspaper Press and its authentic history during the last quarter of a century will probably, and for very obvious reasons, never be disclosed—except by highly imaginative writers. One very curious fact may now be made known for the first time, and that is that its would be purchaser at the sale, the late Earl of Dudley, was the last person to see it before its strange disappearence. The night watchman who was at the time supported by the Bond-street tradesmen to patrol the Piccadilly end of Bond-street is said to have given himself a holiday on the night of the theft, and, of course, he could throw no light on the subject. The thief, who ever he was, was exceedingly clever for he knew that to roll up a picture of his kind would be to ruin it; to obviate this he brought a can of paste to smear over the picture and so preven the inevitable crackling. He apears to have lost the brush, and provided a substitute by cutting off about a foot of the very thick silk chain which surrounded the picture and made it into a pad with which to apply the paste. The pad itself was discovered in the morning.

At the time of the sale the canvas measured 59 1-2 in. by 45 in., and those who examined it are confident that the picture was originally a whole length, and that, for some reason or other, it had been cut down—possibly by Bentley. The duchess is represented wearing a white dress and blue silk petticoat and sash and has a large black hat with feathers; the head is turned three-quarters to the right, the eyes directed towards the spectator, hair profusely curled powdered, and falling on the shoulders, the complexion very brilliant, with very red lips the left hand, which is very slightly painted in, been upon the dress, the background sky with folliage at each side. The picture was engraved by Messrs. Graves whilst it was still the property of Mr. Wynn Ellis, and about six years before its sale at Messrs. Christie's. It has been more often reproduced than perhaps any other portrait by an English artist.

It has frequently been stated during the last few days that this long-lost portrait is the one which Gainsborough exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1783, No. 73, but Leslie, in his Life of Reynolds," state that the 1783 picture is at Lord Spencer's country seat at Althorp, and this statement would be difficult to disprove, It is, however, quite certain that Gainsborough started a second whole-length of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, but Allan Cunningham relates that the artist gave it bup indespair saying "the duches" is too much for me," or words to that effect, This unfinished picture has not been traced. The duchess also sat to Romney, who, however, never finished the portrait, not because, like Gainsborough, he found the duchess "too much" for him, but for the very simple reason that he could never get her to keep her engagements.

One point at least remains to be settled in connexion with this portrait. Does it represent the beautiful Georgianna or her intimate friend, Lady Betty Foster, who married the duke after the death of the more celebrated duchess? The question is one which does not affect the value, artistic or other, of the picture, and it is also one which now that it has been raised, there should be no difficulty in settling. Both ladies were frequently painted by one or another of the leading artists of their day.

An exhibition in London of as many of these pictures as could be got together with the newly-recovered duchess as "leading lady," would form a great attraction in itself, and be useful in settling one or two points about which there may be some little doubt at the present time.—*Times.*

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE MONGOLIAN REBELLION.

(From the mail papers of April 5 to 12)

It is believed in Peking that the Mongolian rebellion has been brought about by agents of Prince Tuan and Tung Fu Hsiang. Li Hung Chang thinks that there are about 5,000 regulars in Mongolia, but inclines to the belief that they have not joined the rebellions. In his opinion the Court is in no danger. He regards the object of Prince Tuan and Tung Fu Hsiang to be to create a diversion in their interest in order to endeavour to extort an unconditional pardon for themselves.

HUGE INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

Mr. Rockhill, the United States Commissioner at Peking, has telegraphed to his Government that the aggregate indemnity claims filed against China amount to five hundred million dollars. This stupendous demand (says the "Leader's" correspondent) immediately aroused the American Goverment to protest-pitch, and instructions ware cabled to Mr. Rockhill to insist upon having the indemnities cut down. The American claim is twenty-five million dollars, and Mr. Rockhill has been told that the Government is willing to reduce it to five millions, if the other Governments make proportionate reductions. Several of the small Powers have put in enormous claims for indemnities.

According to another report, the indemnity claims amount to four hundred, and not five hundred, million dollars.

The United States will resist any attempt to supplement monetary payment by territorial indemnity.

Dr. Stuebel, Director of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, has returned to Berlin from London.

According to the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" his negotiations with the British Government, which were of a friendly character, have resulted in the two Governments practically agreeing as to the manner in which compensation is to be awarded to sufferers from the recent disturbances in China, and also as to the method of obtaining the necessary sum from China.

SIR ROBERT HART'S SCHEME.

The China Association of Shanghai has telegraphed to the China Association in London urging it to protest against what is understood to be a proposal made by some of the Powers to secure payment of the Chinese indemnity by means of an increase in the Customs tariff. Such an increase, though possibly permissible, should, it is declared, be left for future settlement, as a higher tariff is calculated to deprive the commercial Powers of the means of redress for their treaty grievances, while it would also be detrimental to the expansion of trade. The association considers that an honest system of collecting the revenue from the present native sources would adequatety provide for the payment of the indemnity.

Sir Robert Hart's complete programme for the payment of the indemnity shows that the stamp duty, the tax on native opium, and the house tax mentioned in previous telegrams are intended merely as additional taxes for reimbursing China in the deficiencies caused by her increased indebtedness to foreign Powers.

Sir Robert Hart proposes as security for the payment of the indemnity—firstly, an excise duty on salt, which would produce from fifteen to twenty million taels a year; secondly, customs duty to be paid by Chinese junks, which would bring in from three to five million taels; thirdly, if needed, the establishment of an octroi in Peking, calculated to raise half a million taels a year; fourthly, the Manchu stipends, bringing three millions; fifthly, the abolition of the grain tribute for payment in money, thus raising two millions.

CUSTOMS SUPERVISION.

Sir Robert Hart suggests that the Imperial Maritime Customs should supervise the raising of the indemnity and collect the excise duty on salt and the duties on native junks. He also recommends the gradual abolition of the likin, and is in favour of increasing the tariff from 5 per cent. to 10. If this were done he thinks it would make the other measures for securing the revenue unnecessary. Sir Robert shows that 5 per cent. forty years ago payable in taels would equal 10 per cent. at the present time, as at that time three taels were equivalent to a pound sterling, while now a pound is worth seven taels, therefore the proposed increase in the tariff by reckoning the value in pounds sterling is just, and would furnish an easy mode of meeting a portion of the indemnity.

VICEROY'S REFORM SCHEME.

The Viceroys and Governors of Provinces who were ordered to report on the scheme of reforms proposed by the Emperor in 1898 have jointly agreed (says the "Standard's" correspondent at Shanghai) that the following reforms are necessary:—

First.—Princes and nobles should study abroad.

Second.—Students belonging to good families must study abroad before becoming officials.

Third.—All the examinations require to be thoroughly revised.

Fourth.—More schools and colleges are required.

Fifth.—The Army must adopt the foreign system of drill.

Sixth.—The abolition of the three years limit in the case of deserving officials.

Seventh—It is recommended that a police force should be raised, on the model of the foreign force at Shanghai.

Eight.—The Imperial post should be extended over the whole Empire.

Ninth.—The silver dollar should be made the universal legal tender.

The above reforms should, it is suggested, be adopted immediately.

The introduction of mining laws and stamp acts should follow, it is thought, when the country is pacified.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" has published a detailed review of the diplomatic negotiations conducted by the Allied Powers with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Tientsin and Peking, negotiations which led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, consisting of twelve points, but which have not yet been concluded. The official organ appends the following remarks:—While, on the one hand, anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations of all the Powers with China, the Russian Government, for its part, considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of 8,000 versts. To this end, provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were, in the first place, agreed upon between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese Governors of the three Manchurian provinces with reference to the institution of a local civil administration. Subsequently, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian Government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory, and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year. Unfortunately with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumours were circulated in the foreign Press regarding the purposes and intentions of the Russian Government; falsified texts of a treaty establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted, and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China. As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the restoration to China, as contemplated by the Russian Government, of the province of Manchuria, which, in consequence of the alarming events of last year, was occupied by Russian troops.

"In order that the requisite military measure might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled in one way or the other, whether it was possible to lay down forthwith, by means of a mutual agreemrnt, the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria. According to the news which was received serious hindrances were being placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement between Russia and China, and in consequence the acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible. As regards the eventual restoration of the province in question to China, it is manifest that such an intention can only be carried out when a normal situation is completely restored in the Empire and a central Government established in the capital independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year. While the Russian Government maintains its present organisation in Menchuria, to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political programme, it will quietly await the further course of events.

STRONG ASSURANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

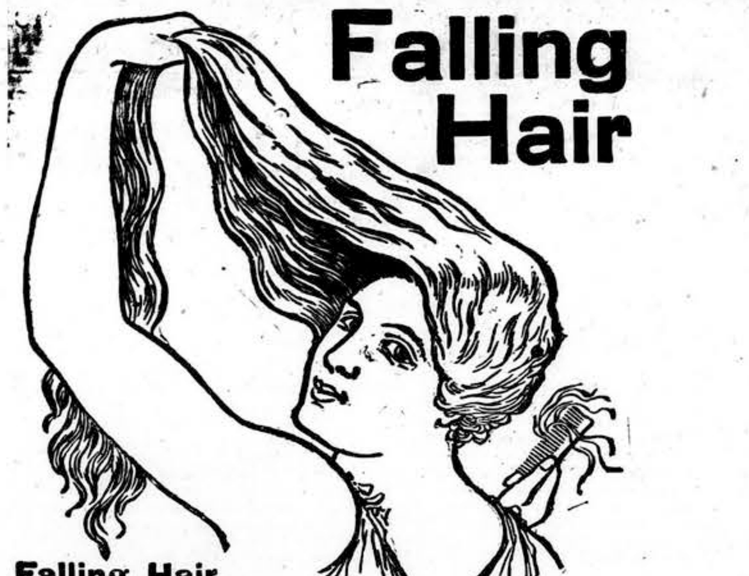
Mr. Hay, United States, Secretary received on Thursdaynight from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassadar and handed to President McKinley a communication from the Russian Government, giving strong assurances of that country's disinterested purposes throughout her dealings with China. Regarding Manchuria, the communications stated that Russia's course had never varied in the determination to leave the province an integral part of China, and to retire the Russian troops as rapidly as safety would permit. But, as more signal evidence of Russia's purposes, and as proof of the Czar's devotion to the principle of peace, assurances of a definite and satisfactory character are now given regarding the execution of these purposes.

This document (says Reuter's Washington correspondent) has created a profoundly favourable impression, and the State Department considers it the most salutary development of the situation in the Far East which has taken place for many months. It is believed in official quarters that the assurances given by Russia are so sweeping as completely to avert a crisis in regard to Manchuria.

MORE MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Peking says it is reliably reported that the Chinese Government has courteously but definitely informed Russia that it cannot disregard the memorials of the Viceroys and the objections of friendly Powers, and must therefore, decline to negotiate further on the basis of the demands hitherto put forward by Russia. Intimidation having failed, Russia, it is understood, has indicated a disposition to make some further amendments in the Convention, but it is very doubtful whether she is willing to go far enough to disarm the opposition of the Viceroys, who are opposed to separate negotiations.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

ONE of the youngest Sovereigns in Europe began his reign on Tuesday. Technically, the Grand Duke Frederick Francis has ruled over Mecklenburg-Schwerin since he was 15, but it was on Tuesday, on his 19th birthday, that he actually ascended his throne. His kingdom is one of the smallest in the world, comprising only about 5,000 square miles, and barely as many people as there are in Liverpool. Its revenue is well under two millions sterling a year, about one-third of its debt.

Over this little Duchy the Grand Duke began to reign on Tuesday, and there is something peculiarly interesting in the fact that while he is almost the youngest of all European Sovereigns—the youthful King Alphonso of Spain is a few years his junior—he belongs to the oldest Sovereign family in the Western world. The genealogical table of the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg begins with Niklot, who died in the twelfth century, and the Grand Duke Frederick can trace back his ancestors for twenty-five generations. The government of the Duchy is of quite a feudal kind. The fundamental laws had their origin in an enactment as far back as 1523, and there is still a large part of the Duchy over which the Grand Duke has the whole legislative power vested in himself. The Executive is represented by a Ministry divided into four departments, appointed by and responsible to the Grand Duke alone. The Duchy, which is almost wholly Protestant, has a State Church and State railways.

This week, too, the oldest King in Europe claims attention. King Christian of Denmark is now in his 84th year, an age which very few monarchs have ever reached before. King Christian is not the oldest monarch, the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who rules over 999 square miles in Central Europe, being nearly a year older. But Christian IX. is the oldest King. He has passed the age of Queen Victoria.

The average of the rulers has not been high. The mean age of English Kings, from William the Conqueror, who died by accident, to Henry the VIII who was only 55, excluding seven monarchs who were slain; and from Henry VIII. to Queen Anne the age was not more than 50. Edward VI. lowered the average by dying at 16. The House of Hanover has been blessed with remarkably long life, the average age of its reigning members being 74. All the Hanoverian rulers have lived to be over 66 years of age; two of them were septuagenarians and two more octogenarians.

Two great names figure in the news of this week. Lord Kimberley is still far from well, and Lord Ripon is quietly spending the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. They were colleagues in politics before many of us were born, and their names link the present day with the days of Palmerston. It is strange to think that there are still among us, in the front rank of politics, a man who was at the Foreign Office before Lord Salisbury made his first speech, and another who was at the War Office under Lord Palmerston. Is there such an example of long companionship in politics in our modern history?

Lord Ripon is something more than a politician. He has been Governor-General of India, Secretary for War, President of the Council and Grand Master of the Freemasons, but he has found time for other things. Like Lord Rosebery and Queen Alexandra, he is a model dairy farmer. Every morning a milk-cart plys between Studley Royal and the little hum-drum city of Ripon, bearing the sign: The Most Noble the Marquess of Ripon, and the good people of Ripon barter with the noble marquess for their pint of milk and pound of butter as they barter with the tradesman across the street.

The lawyers have been wondering whether the stage of a theatre on which cigarettes are nightly made is a factory within the meaning of the Act. It is one of these questions which crop up periodically to puzzle the brains of the Temple. They would make a capital volume. What, for instance, could be more fascinating as a topic of debate than the question, raised at a court in Jersey, U. S. A., whether eggs, after reaching a certain stage of incubation, are really eggs or chickens? Or when had a judge a more interesting question to decide than that which came before the Chinese judge who was asked by a prisoner to grant an injunction against the prison authorities who proposed to cut off his pigtail? Without his pigtail the prisoner argued, he could not enter the kingdom of heaven, and as this belief, however superstitious it may seem to us, was an essential part of his religion, it was by no means an easy matter for the judge to settle. After much legal quarrelling, however, the Court decided that there was no religion in prison and that the prisoner must share the fate of his comrades, whatever the result in the world to come.

The French courts were puzzled some time ago by the case of a man who lost a bank-note under remarkable circumstances. Dining on the terrace of a Narbonne restaurant, he let the bank-note fall into his soup. He laid the note on the table to dry, and a gust of wind carried it away. A passing dog swallowed it, and the gentleman detained the animal, whose collar happened to bear its master's name. Indignant at his loss, the owner of the note sued the owner of the dog for a hundred francs—the value of the note. There was much legal hairsplitting, but at length the Court arrived at a decision which surprised most people, ordering the owner of the dog to refund the hundred francs.

A story of Kipling's "Recessional" has been round the papers during the last few days, and has been "contradicted" by one of the literary weeklies. It is probable that a "revision" of the story would have been nearer the truth than an absolute denial. According to the story, Mr. Kipling went out one day after remarking to his wife that he had not been able to accomplish anything, and Mrs. Kipling thereupon searched the waste-paper basket and found the "Recessional," which she sent to the "Times"! The verses, we are asked to believe, were on spearate slips, and were named in Printing House Square. There is no doubt that the facts are not exactly as stated, but if we are not mistaken, there is more than a grain of truth in the story.

Mr. Kipling, we believe, once told the story of "The Recessional" to a fellow-passenger on the Atlantic, to whom he confessed that the poem gave him more trouble than anything he ever wrote. He had promised the "Times" a poem on the Jubilee, and when it became due he had nothing written that pleased him. The "Times" was hungry for his copy, and wrote letter after letter "asking for it." "I made many more attempts," said Mr. Kipling, "but no further progress. So Finally the "Times" began sending telegrams. I shut myself up in my room with a determination to stay there until I had written a Jubilee poem. Sitting down with all my previous attempts before me I searched through those dozens of sketches till at last I found just one line I liked. That was Lest we forget. Round those words "The Recessional" was written. That, we have good reason to believe, is the true story of how one of the noblest poems in the language came into being.

Wednesday was the birthday of one of the most remarkable men of our time. General Booth is 72. He has built up an organisation which has a connected chain of influence round the globe, an army with battlefields in every country, and soldiers of every race. It is difficult to think of General Booth as a Wesleyan minister, and easy to imagine that the Wesleyan Conference was too narrow for him. "I couldn't rest," he says; "I wanted to get out into the wide sea of misery surging and weltering around me. The Conference wouldn't let me do that special work, the only work for which I felt myself really fitted, and so I went out and left every friend I had in the world." He was friendless and penniless, but he had energy enough to start the Salvation Army at a street corner in the East End—with generals, captains bandsmen, all under one hat, as he says himself.

To-day there is hardly a corner of the world which is not touched by General Booth and his organisation, and his scheme for the regeneration of the masses, though it has not transformed the face of England, has done a great deal more than many people imagine. It has provided a meal, on an average, for every man, woman and child in England, at prices varying from a farthing to fourpence, and provided eleven million night's lodgings. Work, temporary or permanent, has been found for nearly a hundred thousand people, and over four thousand criminals have been received into homes. The standing organisation of the Army, too, embraces nearly seven thousand societies under fifteen thousand officers.

Mr. Chamberlain has his own view of the opinion of the streets. He had once occasion to remind Lord Salisbury that it had been a mighty force in our political history. The Salvation Army reminds us that the opinion of the streets has been a great force, too, in our social and religious development. It may not have occurred to many people to ask themselves how many great movements of our time began in the street. The Salvation Army preaches the gospel to-day in the streets of forty-five countries, in fifteen languages, and every year it holds two million street meetings. Mr. Moody began his mission work in the streets of Chicago, where he was once a farm labourer. The P.S.A. movement, which has now a quarter of a million adherents, began in the treets of West Bromwich. The Church Army, which spends £130,000 a year in social and evangelical work, began in a back street in Westminster as "a working man's mission to working men," and to-day it has 120 institutions scattered all over the kingdom.

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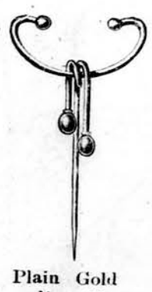
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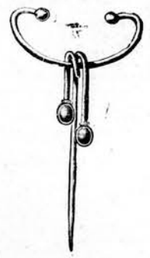
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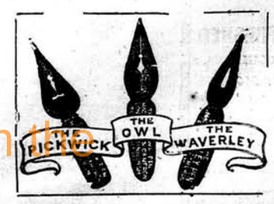
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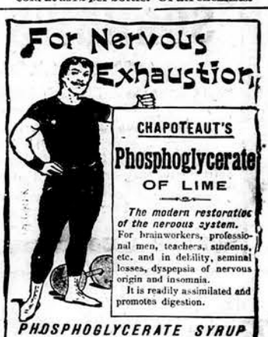
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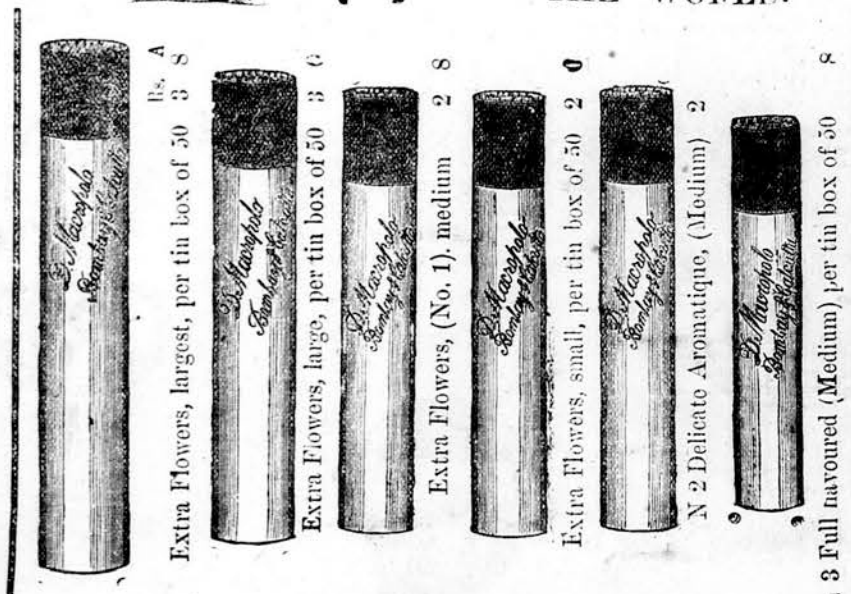
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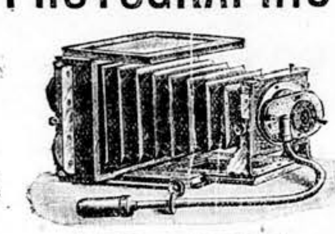
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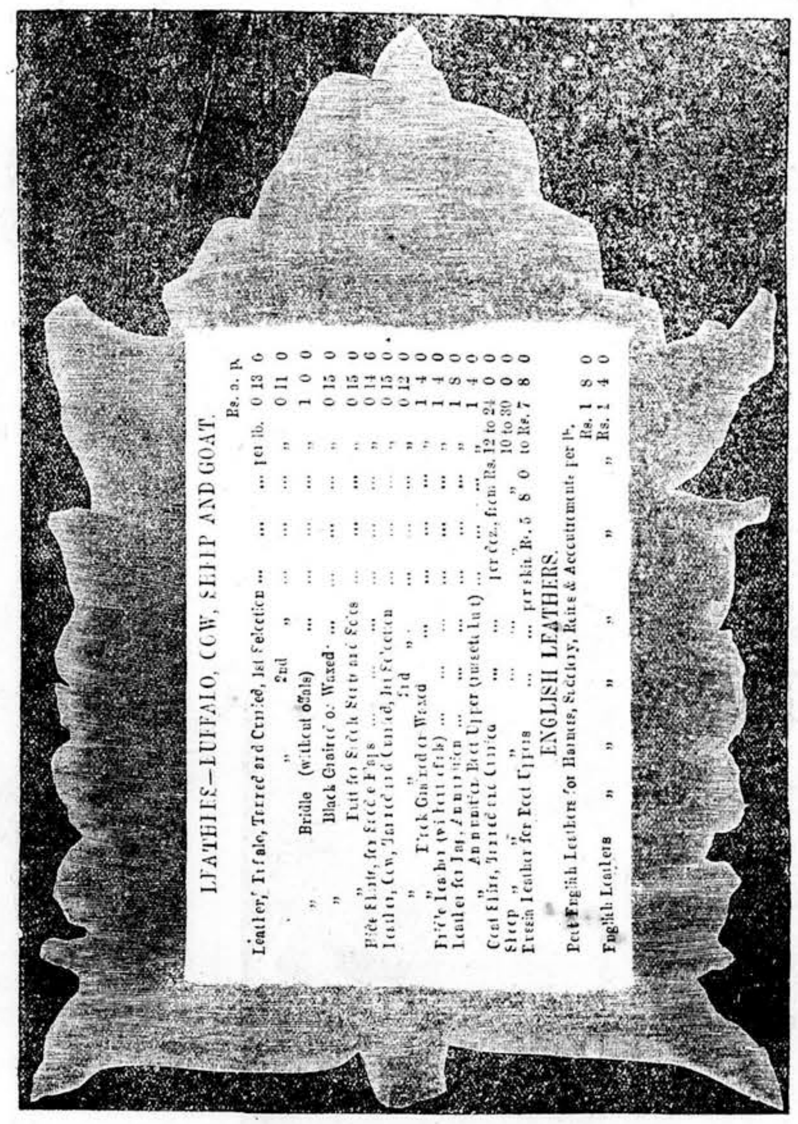
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